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AN EXILED QUEEN.

Madagascar's Late Monarch Now in Durance.

Compelled by France to Leave Her Much Loved Island and Retire to Reunion—Her Dethronement.

To all who have followed the course of events in Madagascar the dethronement and exile of Queen Ranavalona III. was no surprise. Already Gen. Gallieni had informed the colonial minister of the hostile attitude of the Malagasy nobility, who, it is said, were trying to form an anti-French political party round her majesty. Although deprived of her title of queen of Madagascar, and reduced to a sovereignty more nominal than effective over the tribes of Imerina, Ranavalona, thanks to the prestige of the dynasty to which she belonged, might have become, in the opinion of the French, a serious danger to them in times of trouble and revolt. It is true such is not the case as present, but it is the duty of a prudent chief to be on his guard, and prepare for possible contingencies. Gen. Gallieni, on assuming the supreme command at Antananarivo, pointed out clearly to Ranavalona the line of conduct which France imposed on her. Her majesty promised to obey, and to assist the French in the economic development of the island and the civilization of the people. Events have proved, say the French, that she was unable to keep this engagement. The situation became more and more difficult, and ultimately Gen. Gallieni was forced to take the severe measure alluded to, on the ground that the name of Ranavalona was being made use of to disturb the country and attack the French occupation. The queen was forthwith banished to Reunion, where her uncle, aunt and sister had preceded her. The dethronement of Ranavalona is considered by the French as the final confirmation of the regime of annexation proclaimed at Madagascar about a year ago. Henceforth, they say, they will be sovereign masters of the island, and nobody will venture to dispute their rights.

The queen's departure, according to the latest news from French resources, did not give rise to any incident. It took place under a suitable escort, and with the ceremony due to a sovereign. She, however, wept bitterly as she left her kingdom. A certain sum of money will be raised from the budget of the island to pension her and enable her to live in a style sufficiently sumptuous. Her deposition, say our neighbors, is not likely to arouse the susceptibilities of any foreign power, her case being identical with that of the celebrated Behanzin. As regards the native governor-general, whom Gen. Gallieni has instituted at Antananarivo, his name has not yet been given. It is supposed, however, that the choice of the resident general will fall on Razangi, who is said to have great influence with the people, and who has always been a warm partisan of France.

Ranavalona III., it will be remembered, mounted the throne of Madagascar in 1883, and is now 29 years of age. Before becoming queen, to the detriment of her eldest sister, she was in a very humble condition, and, in spite of her royal origin, lived almost in poverty. One of her uncles was a butcher at Antananarivo. As everybody knows, the queen of Madagascar, according to the custom of the country, did not govern; the prime ministers alone directed the affairs of the island. The last premier was Rainiliarivony, who was exiled to Algeria, where he died recently. For some time past—that is to say, since the annexation of Madagascar—the post of prime minister has been abolished, and the direction of affairs is now in the hands of the French. Ranavalona rarely left her palace, perhaps not more than five or six times a year. The laws of the kingdom, however, prescribed that she should pass a month every year in the sacred city of Ambosnimanga, where the remains of her ancestors are buried. She was very clever in needle-work of all kinds, but she preferred the amusement of flying kites, which is said to be a national game, and did not detest either cards, dominoes or lotto, at which she played with the women of the court. Henceforth, in her land of exile, she will be able to resume these innocent amusements, if she can recover from the loss of her crown.

The queen reigned 12 years. It was during the French expedition in 1883 that the caprice and political calculations of the late prime minister placed her on the throne, which had become vacant by the death of Ranavalona II. She was then young and handsome, and the widow of one of her cousins, and never dreamed of the fortune in store for her. She was only a very distant relative of the deceased queen, and ought to have given way to her eldest sister, Rasendranora. But the latter was set aside for special reasons. It appears that she was given to drinking, and, on the whole, led a very irregular life. This reason alone was sufficient to make the prime minister reject her claims to the throne, and to choose the young widow referred to. But Ranavalona III. was not happy in her marriage. Rainilaiarivony was jealous and despotic. But all is now changed. The prime minister is dead and buried, and Ranavalona will no longer wear the crown and purple, or conspire to upset the French. Her reign is indeed over, and in her exile she will have time to reflect on the vanity of human wishes. —London Globe.

Chocolate Pie.

Half square chocolate, one and one-half cups milk, two eggs, one-half cup sugar, two teaspoons cornstarch or three of flour, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix the cornstarch or flour smooth with a little of the milk and heat the rest. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together. Melt the chocolate in a cup set in boiling water. When the milk is hot stir in the thickening and add the eggs and sugar. When smooth remove from the fire and add the chocolate and vanilla. When cooled a little bake with one crust. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add six teaspoons sugar and spread on the pie when done. Brown in the oven.—Boston Globe.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

The Mechanism That Summons Help in Case of Fire.

An article in St. Nicholas, in speaking of New York fire-alarm boxes, says: This box forms part of a lamp post, the post being so constructed that the box is inserted in the middle. The box is painted a bright red and the lamp at night shows a red light, thus making it easily discernible either by day or night. The wires from the box are conveyed down through the center of the post to conduits buried in the street and thence on to fire headquarters.

White letters on a red pane of glass in the lamp over the box give directions how to send an alarm. The same direction in raised letters are found on the face of the box. If we turn the large brass handle on the ouside as far as it will go, a loud gong will ring inside. This is not the alarm, but simply a warning bell to notify the policeman on the beat that the box is being opened and to prevent the sending in of malicious or false alarms of fire, an offense that is punishable in New York state by a fine of $100 and one year's imprisonment. Turning this handle as far as it will go opens the outer door and we find inside another door, with a slot at the left hand side, and at the top of this slot a hook projecting. By pulling down this hook once and releasing it we set at work certain clockwork mechanism inside, and this sends in the alarm.

When the first officer arriving at a fire discovers that it is not of enough importance to warrant his sending for reinforcements he opens this inner door with a key and sends in a second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth alarm, as the case may be, or a call for any special apparatus that he may need. The inspectors of boxes can also carry on a conversation in the Morse alphabet with the operator at headquarters on this key and sounder.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Alfred Nicol, the inventor of dynamite, was an author as well as a distinguished engineer, and it is said some of his English poems rise to a very high plane. Shortly before he died he wrote a Swedish drama, "Beatrice Cenci."

After this August Belmont will race his horses under his own name. Heretofore his stable has been known as Blemton stable. Blemton was the nickname given Mr. Belmont by the Hasty Pudding club when he was in college.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand is one of the crack shots of Europe. He shoots with smokeless powder, handles his weapon quickly and is credited with killing 480 head of game in an hour and a half. To perform this feat he kept three loaders constantly employed.

The two brass-bound oaken dispatch boxes which stand on the table dividing the two front benches of the English house of commons bear indelible records of Gladstone. When speaking it was his habit to bring his fist down with violent emphasis on one or the other of these two boxes, and his signet ring has made great indentations in the oak.

MEN OF THE DAY.

Prince George of Greece is regarded as an expert in torpedo work. He is a very large man, fully six feet tall and strongly built.

It is reported that, beginning next October, Explorer Nansen will deliver in this country a series of fifty illustrated lectures.

Lee Merriwether, one of the candidates for the mayoralty in St. Louis, came into notice a few years ago by a lively little book telling how he saw Europe on 50 cents a day.

It is said that Ras Alula, the great Abyssinian chief whose death may encourage Italy to another Abyssinian campaign, began life as a groom. He ended it by freeing his country.

It is rumored in Paris that Prince Henri d'Orleans, who is now on his way to Abyssinia, has other than scientific objects in view, and that his journey is made in the interests of a great commercial and mining syndicate.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is said to be one of the best read men in the senate; besides, he has a prodigious memory, and can quote in an instant's notice the particular verse or passage of prose which he regards fitting for any particular occasion.

THE WORK-A-DAY WORLD.

There are in this country nearly 20,000,000 people who live on wages, and of these nearly 3,000,000 are women.

The proposal to abolish barmaids after the year 1900 was defeated in the South Australian legislative council by nine votes.

President Mahon, of the National Street Railway Employes' association, is authority for the statement that street railway men receive higher wages in cities where three-cent fares prevail than in those municipalities where five cents is the ruling price.

For the first time in several years every department of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company, Scranton, Pa., steel mills, furnaces and rolling mills are simultaneously in operation. In all, over 3,000 men have found work since the works began to resume.

The Plague in Bombay.

The bubonic plague, a disease closely akin, if not identical with the "black death" of the middle ages, is raging in Bombay to an extent which occasions great alarm. Up to the first of the year the number of cases was over 2,000, and death was the result in a large proportion of the cases. One-half of the population of Bombay is reported to have fled from the city, and there is grave danger that the disease will thus be spread. Comparatively few Europeans have been stricken with the plague, but the unsanitary conditions in which the native population live promote its spread among them, and their tenacious observance of the principle of caste makes it difficult to secure the segeration of the sufferers in such a way as to check the spread of the contagion.—Youth's Companion.

Eighty-One Below Zero.

The lowest temperature ever recorded was on December 30, 1871, and was experienced by Prof. Gorochon. He was at Werchojansk, Siberia, and the temperature was 81 degrees below zero.—Chicago Record.

ALL SORTS.

In the last 25 years, as indicated by life insurance statistics, the average life of woman has increased from 42 years to 46 years, an increase of over nine per cent.

Near Lakewood, N. J., there is a ferret farm, where these useful animals are raised. The chief service is to capture rats in dwellings and storehouses. Last year 2,000 ferrets were raised on the farm.

A perilous performance is witnessed nightly at a London theater. The performer is tied up in a sack soaked with kerosene. The sack is then set on fire, and when it is all ablaze he leaps into a tank of water.

Emma McCue, 50 years old, who married George McCue, three years older, at Franklin, Ind., last December on his promise to support her in case and comfort, has sued for divorce because she has had to do farmhouse drudgery.

A citizen of Suffolk, Va., has offered a factory site free to anyone who will establish a manufacturing industry there, and one of the inducements held out by a local paper is that "the morals of the people are equaled in few other places."

Farms in England are selling at a ruinous reduction of their former value, and in many cases cannot be sold at all. In many cases farms have been sold for less than one-tenth of their value 20 years ago. Well-to-do farmers are abandoning the business and going to the colonies or to cities to start life anew.

A London court has recently done something to settle the social status of artists' models. A young woman brought suit for breach of promise against a man who had promised to marry her, but had been alarmed by the discovery that instead of sitting for the head alone she had also sat for the figure, though not without drapery. The decision of the court was that the profession is respectable, and that she was entitled to damages.

MILLIONS IN PAINTING.

The Hertford-Wallace Collection Is Worth $7,500,000.

The celebrated Hertford-Wallace collection of pictures bequeathed to the British nation by Lady Wallace is estimated to be worth $7,500,000. Her magnanimity, says the Boston Transcript, is all the more noteworthy because she was struck off the queen's visiting list many years ago.

Sir Richard Wallace died on July 20, 1890, leaving behind him the most famous art collection of any Englishman. The whole of Sir Richard's great wealth and the peerless collection of pictures (which includes 19 examples of Meissonier and 15 of Greuze) were given to his wife for her own free disposition. Prior to his death, however, he expressed his wishes to his wife that after her death his superb collection of works of art should go to England's national gallery and that his wish in this respect should be carried out she arranged several years ago.

The magnificent Hertford collection comprised when it passed into Sir Richard Wallace's hands a splendid assortment of paintings, porcelains, bronzes, decorative furniture, jewelry and other works of art. His own purchases during the past 30 years included many of the choicest examples of old Japanese art, which he was one of the first to bring to the attention of European connoisseurs; of the masters of the Italian renaissance, notably the productions in silver of Benvenuto Cellini and his immediate followers and of modern French painters.

IN A LONDON THEATER.

A First Night as Seen by an Artist—Every One in Evening Dress.

A London audience is brilliant. Everyone is in evening dress and the audience is often more entertaining than the play, says Scribner's. This is especially true on the first night. At such times the pit is watched most anxiously by the management, as the success of the piece generally depends on its verdict. It has often occurred to me when I have seen people on a storm night forming a line on the pavement outside the pit entrance, taking it all seriously enough to stand there for hours before the doors were opened, that by letting them inside the management might improve their spirits and they in their turn might be more gentle.

And it has also occurred to me when I have seen a stout man standing in the aisle fumbling for a sixpence or a shilling in pockets that probably only contain a bank note and a gold piece that the management might further improve the spirits of its audience by doing away with women ushers and by selling the programme at the same time it sells the seat, for it is hardly fair to the first act of a play to make it overcome the fretfulness caused by annoying attendants before it can hope to amuse. But the second act is sure to have a fair start and if the play is good from there on it will have no reason to complain of its audience.

New Protection from Bullets.

The committee of the Federal Shooting association of Switzerland, while target-shooting at Winterthur recently, noticed that targets at the left side of the range received a majority of bullets to the left of the bull's-eye, while the reverse was the case on the other side of the range. Some quick-witted member of the committee suggested that this apparent deflection of the missiles might be due to the electric telephone wires which chanced to be strung on each side of the range. The experimental committee found that all projectiles that had been deflected from their course were magnetized. The theory of electrical action being thus supported, experiments were undertaken to put the question to a final test. The conclusion was reached that it would be feasible to protect an entire section of troops from hostile rifle fire at a distance of 300 yards by means of an electric current generated by a dynamo or accumulator at one side; and that at 900 to 1,400 yards even artillery would be thus rendered harmless.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Domestic Wheel.

Jinks—I understand Scorcher has designed a new style of wheel.

Binks—Where did he get the idea?

"Out of his own head."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WASTED BY WAR.

Devastation of Cuba by the Contending Armies.

Ruin of the Tobacco Trade and Destruction of Houses and Property of All Kinds.

A special dispatch from Havana to the Evening World gives a detailed account of the devastation which has been wrought throughout the island of Cuba. It contains a statement made to the correspondent by Adolph W. Waldmann, of Chicago, a very observing and conscientious German-American, who has just completed a trip through the province of Santa Clara.

"I came to Cuba on January 1," said Mr. Waldmann, "to buy tobacco. I found only 80 bales in Havana, all poor stuff, and decided to go to Santiago de Cuba direct by boat and return slowly by traveling through the country where I could, so as to pick up tobacco if there was any. Let me say there is none.

"The trade in the states is utterly misinformed on this point. I have been two weeks getting 49 bales and have searched the island from one end to the other. The crop coming up has been destroyed. There is a little patch here and there around a town, but the fields are laid waste. I can safely say that east of Havana there is not enough tobacco gathered or in sight to keep a small factory in the United States going for a month. The reports of planters to the west of Havana are such that it would be useless for me to go there. There is three times as much Havana tobacco in the states to-day as there is cut or growing in Cuba.

"As to the revolution the situation looks to me after studying it with my eyes to be this: The Spaniards seem to be satisfied if they can hold the towns. All the country belongs to the rebels. And the rebels are slowly destroying the towns. If they had a few 12-pound cannon only the big cities would be standing in a month. Nothing could stop that.

"As it is neither side can win. Unless a change comes Cuba is certain to be made a waste. It is pretty close to that now. I did not see a farmhouse, except there were soldiers in it for a fort, standing in my whole trip. I saw hundreds upon hundreds that had been burned down as I passed through the country, often with half-charred sewing machines, cradles, furniture and implements strewn about. There is not a home with the family in peaceable possession in the country so far as I could see.

"When I was in the city of Santiago de Cuba I got acquainted with some of the Spanish officers there. They were very polite and nice to me. They took me up in a tower and with a glass showed me the earthworks and fortifications of the rebel strongholds. When I asked them why they did not attack these places in plain sight they said the troops could not leave the small forts. If the soldiers go out they are shot down. This was the reason they did not go out.

"One of the officers who seemed to be an inspector examined the guns while there and told me that the whole war was on a rotten basis and was an outrage upon Spain. Another officer, a general, afterward expressed the same views. He said he was disgusted and was going to resign and go home. They are angry because the other officers sit around cafes in Santiago and did not lead the troops to the field. It was just the same in Trinidad, Cienfuegos and in every large city.

"Between Colon and Matanzas the whole country is burned up. All the villages on the line are destroyed except two, and they have double stone walls around them and are well protected by troops. Every farmhouse was a ruin. There is not a thing growing nor planted. On the ride from Matanzas to Havana it was just as bad. There was only one town, Jarnco, standing, and a portion of that is gone.

"Around the ruins of every town were lots of soldiers and a crowd of poverty-stricken country people. Some of them were absolutely naked, all were nearly so. I saw any quantity of men wearing only breech-cloths. I wondered why these men did not go and join the rebels. I would rather die fighting than starve to death as they are doing.

"I can give you no adequate idea of the wretchedness of these people. Weak and naked, they are living, or, rather dying, under pieces of bark placed leaning against trees. They crawl under this and lay in the mud and dirt—men, women and children. Huts in Africa are palaces to these holes. It was the most horrible sight I ever saw and there were miles upon miles of it."—N. Y. World.

GOOD ENOUGH TO FOOL A FOX.

A Shooter's Experience with Fancy Decoys on Albemarle Sound.

Eldridge Carington, a New Yorker who went to Albemarle sound duck hunting a few weeks ago, tells a curious story of a fox, reports the New York Sun. He had his decoys off a rounded point of land one morning, and was waiting for it to get light enough to shoot. The decoys were fancy ones made of iron and rubber, painted to represent the birds the hunter was after, and looked very natural.

At dawn it happened that for about ten or fifteen minutes no birds came within range, so no shots were fired. While the hunter was wondering at this he heard a rustle up-wind from the blind in the grass of the point. Looking cautiously over the grass, he was just in time to see a fox crouched for a leap at a decoy which was about four feet distant. The fox gave a quiver as he gathered his muscles for the jump, and then sprang ahead and grabbed the decoy with all his might. Thereupon the fox was the most astonished beast that ever hunted ducks. The rubber bag with an iron frame was hard and soft in spots. The rubber was pierced by the teeth of the animal, letting the air out with a pop like a firecracker. The iron, however, had a serious effect on the fox's jaw, breaking several teeth and cutting the lips in a way that made the fox squeal. The fox turned three somersaults in the water and then headed for shore and got to the brush, in spite of two shots.

DU MAURIER AND MORRIS.

Both Born in March, 1834, and Died in October, 1896.

One of the most extraordinary parallels in chronology is the almost exact coincidence of the time spent in the world by two men who had so much to do with the molding of the literature and art of their day as George du Maurier and William Morris, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Du Maurier, the elder of the two, was born exactly 16 days before Morris, on March 6, 1834, and he died but four days after him: so that these two great men, who lived more than 62 years, were on the earth for exactly the same time, with the exception of less than three weeks, both being born in March, 1834, and dying in October, 1896. Similarly, both Sir John Millais and the archbishop of Canterbury, who died within a month or two of each other, were born in 1829. It is one of the most striking events in the long history of the archbishops of Canterbury that the late archbishop, who was one of Mr. Gladstone's appointments and afterward diverged from him in political opinions, should have been stricken while sitting in the squire's pew of his old friend at Hawarden. It is a most merciful thing that Mr. Gladstone did not happen to be in church. To a man of his years the shock must have been most dangerous. What an archbishop of Canterbury Mr. Gladstone would have made himself! He would have rivaled even Dunstan or Becket and not improbably proved the greatest prelate of them all.

DON'T VERSUS DOESN'T.

Grammatical Oddities That Grate Upon the Ears of Educated Readers.

The subject of pronunciation has been up for discussion a good deal of late. The following regarding "don't" and "doesn't" should be of interest, coming from the best authority, says an exchange:

Don't is like dropping the final g of the present participle, a vulgarity of people of culture. Thackeray and Anthony Trollope constantly place it, along with ain't for "am not," or "is not," in the mouths of their highly-bred characters. The late prince consort used it. I recollect—quoting from memory from his "Life," by Sir T. Martin—that, speaking of Princess Beatrice as an infant, the prince wrote: "She doesn't like it."

Other corruptions are, or were, 'em for "them," Hawyut for "Harriet," chawyet for "chariot," yallow for "yellow," tossel for "tassel," Lunnon for "London," Roome for "Rome," goold for "gold," obleege for "oblige." The first duke of Wellington, as I have been told, always said obleege. It certainly does grate upon the ear to hear don't used for "doesn't," and yet we find it used in "Pickwick Papers" in the song which Mr. Wardle sings on Christmas eve at the Manor farm, Dingley Dell:

"And love that's too strong—why, it don't last long,
As many have found to their pain."

In East Anglia they say "you don't ought" and "he didn't ought," which, though true, is slightly ungrammatical.

TAUGHT HER A LESSON.

After That the Key Probably Found a New Hiding Place.

The other day a very estimable lady came to town to do a little shopping, says the Atlanta Constitution. Of course the key was put under the doormat so that her son could get in. In her absence a tramp, who had been hanging around the place a number of days and had caught on, boldly went into the house, got some of the choicest viands out of the pantry, put them on the table and pitched in. He also found a bottle of wine that revived his spirits. He did not expect anyone there for a number of hours and so took it easy.

In the meantime the lady of the house, having finished her shopping, returned home and seeing the front door unlocked expected to find her son inside. Imagine her horror when she opened the dining-room door and saw sitting at her table the rustiest-looking tramp that ever vied with his companions in accumulating dirt on his epidermis. The lady was dumfounded. In the silence that followed the tramp coolly remarked:

"Madam, I shall become scarce now, ez I've eaten enuff. All I kin give yer back fer this good meal and wat I want ter say ter yer is that yer ought to find a new hidin' place fer yer key. I won't charge yer nothin' for this advice." With that the tramp departed.

The Greater United States.

The distance across the United States is found to be 2,625.2 geographical miles from the lighthouse six miles north of Cape May, N. J., to the lighthouse six miles south of Punta Arenas, following the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude as closely as possible. This is conceded to be about the mean breadth of the country. A glance at the map will show that the United States is much wider toward the north and much narrower toward the gulf coast, but the thirty-ninth parallel is about as fair an average as can be drawn. The measurements were made by triangulation—that is, by taking observations from fixed landmarks and verifying them by astronomical tests. The distance across the continent thus obtained is 140 feet longer than that reported by Bessels in 1856, and 98 feet longer than that reported by Prof. Clark in 1896.—Chicago Record.

A Proposed Monument.

A meeting was held in Washington to organize a Soldiers' and Sailors' National Monument association. Its object is "the erection of a monument at the capital of the nation in honor and memory of the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States who fell in the war of the rebellion, which shall serve as a perpetual reminder to the present and future generations of the sentiment entertained by all loyal people for the soldiers and sailors who risked their lives in the defense of their country."

Permanent Fortifications.

Many writers, both speculative and of military art and science, have called in question the value of permanent fortifications, but every great soldier has regarded them of the highest utility and necessary to the defense of a country.—Philadelphia Press.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Glass bricks with a hollow center are found quite desirable in Germany for the construction of conservatories.

—It is said that baked bananas will infallingly build up and strengthen thin and weak bodies and enrich the blood. They should be baked about 20 minutes.

—Shipbuilders assert that an iron ship has a carrying capacity of 116 tons for every 100 tons carried by a wooden vessel of the same dimensions, while the weight of the iron ship is 27 per cent. less.

—Up to the age of 20 a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and after that age a person needs eight. Neglect of this rule causes exhaustion and irritability and retards intellectual and physical growth.

—In Santa Rosa, Cal., there is a Baptist church built entirely of the wood of a single redwood tree. Even the roof was made of the same tree, and there were 60,000 shingles left. The church seats 200 people.

—Vegetables in the mountains of Sweden, Norway and Lapland suffer greatly from the Norway rats. Farming in these districts would be very improfitable were it not for the white foxes, which prey largely upon the rats.

—In Sacramento is a schoolboy who with ease commits to memory long and difficult lessons, sometimes learning passages of history fully 500 words in length. But the next day he loses all recollection of the previous day's acquirements.

—A church in Cleveland needing a minister agreed to listen to a trial sermon from a visiting clergyman. The chairman of the trustees fell asleep during its delivery, and subsequently objected to him because, as he said, "He doesn't make noise enough."

—The friends of a man in Kansas City who had been declared mentally unsound secured the proper committal papers and put them in the hands of a policeman, who was to take him to an asylum. The officer discovered him serving on a jury in the circuit court.

—Willis Warren, who died recently in Georgia, was the most influential negro preacher in the south. When a member of his congregation was very bad and could not be improved by moral suasion Mr. Warren threw off his coat and with his fists thrashed him into submission.

VICTORY FOR THE LITTLE ONE.

A Scientific Bantam Cock Whips a Big Plymouth Rock Rooster.

A cock fight, ludicrous because of the disparity of size in the two rooster combatants, attracted a crowd one recent afternoon to the corner of Third and Vine streets. One of the birds was a tiny bantam weighing at the outside not more than 1½ pounds, while its antagonist, a huge Plymouth Rock, was credited by the man who owned both with weighing 16 pounds. Yet, despite this advantage in weight and consequent "reach," the big rooster was made to squeak.

The fight started, it appears, through the Plymouth Rock intruding his presence among the bantam's flock of hens, they, as fancy fowls, being released from their coop during certain hours of the day and allowed the freedom of the street. Mr. Bantam resented this intrusion, and with a crow of defiance valiantly flew at the big rooster's head. The Plymouth seemed to have no respect for the chivalric law: "Don't hit a fellow smaller than yourself," but lunged back fiercely at the bantam. For fully ten minutes the battle went on, to the edification of a crowd every minute growing thicker. Then the superior science of the bantam began to tell on his weightier opponent. With the little fellow it was hit and get away, but the Plymouth was in the air all the time, striking blindly when the bantam was a yard removed.

This effort of throwing 16 pounds of flesh and feathers skyward and then lighting out with both feet at last began to tell on the big rooster, and he squatted for a moment to catch his wind. Evidently this was what the bantam had been waiting for, for, giving a derisive crow, he flew at the winded Plymouth, whacking the big bird right and left about the head, until, with a squawk, the 16-pounder picked himself up from the sidewalk and sought security behind an adjacent coop. That the crowd's sympathies were entirely with the bantam was shown in the applauding rewards that followed the Plymouth's retreat. It is not probable that the gallant little bantam understood the applause, but at least he seemed to show his appreciation by facing the audience and giving vent to a shrill crow, emphasized by a lusty slapping of wings.—Portland Telegram.

MIDAS HAYSEED AT THE PLAY.

Reads His Programme by the Light of Assurance and Matches.

He was middle-aged, guileless of aspect, slightly gray, wore store clothes and silver spectacles and had whiskers, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It required no sign on his back for one to discern he was from out of town. The only urban characteristics he possessed were an independent air and a nerve—that air born of money in the pocket and that nerve the outcome of being the whole thing in a country town.

He went to the theater the other night, got there late and had a seat in the rear of the house. For a time he watched the antics of the nipper-legged comedian and the "frivoling" soubrette. He had never seen them before and he liked them. He wanted to see who they were, but the theater was too dark for reading the programme. Then he did something no city-bred man would have thought of doing in a thousand years. He struck half a dozen matches and read the bill of the play from end to end.

It was all over by the time the ushers had noticed what they thought was a private bonfire and reached his seat. He had settled back comfortably and looked so innocent the manager wouldn't let him be disturbed with a warning.

Double Ones.

Youngley—Yes, we love each other, and love matches always turn out happily. Do you know of a single instance where they have not done so?

Oldley—No, not of a single instance, but I know of a good many married ones.—Tit-Bits.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - JULY 16, 1897.

THE most welcome news to our readers since the last issue of the FREEMAN will be the announcement that the Pennsylvania legislature has adjourned. It was the most corrupt body of men, with a few exceptions, that ever assembled outside of a penitentiary.

IN Andrew Jackson's farewell address he said: "The corporation and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor to obtain the means for profuse expenditure for the purchasing of influence in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. It is a system of injustice, and if persisted in will lead to corruption and must end in ruin.

THE government estimate of the condition and acreage of wheat foreshadows a total production of about 460,000,000 bushels. This would be 32,000,000 bushels more than the official estimate of the yield of 1896. Other crop experts regard the federal estimate as 100,000,000 bushels below the fact. As the new crop year begins with the granaries of the country comparatively empty, and as the crop situation abroad indicates probable shortages in the foreign supply which will compel Europe to draw as largely upon American supplies as she did last year it will be fortunate if the discrepancy between the public and private estimates of the yield shall be decided in the final count against the government. A yield of 560,000,000 bushels would be none too large for the supply of normal home requirements, a reasonably liberal reserve stock and the probable needs of importing countries during the present cereal year.

SENATOR MILLS, of Texas, is not an alarmist, but he can see nothing but trouble ahead for class legislation. He said: "The effect of this tariff bill upon the people will be seen, not in its high taxation, but in the way it buttresses and fortifies trusts of all kinds. Some of these days this sort of legislation will have to cease or we will have a revolution. The people will not stand it. Driven to the wall by the combinations of money power, they will find a leader, and we shall see another Coxey army, but it will be an army that will carry guns and use them."

ON Friday Governer Hastings approved the Focht bill creating a state board of dental examiners. The board is to be composed of five experienced dentists, whose duties shall be similar to those of the state medical examiners. The governor also approved the following bills: Authorizing married women living apart from their husbands, under agreement, to convey and encumber real estate without the joinder of their husbands. Declaring the construction in the words of a deed, will or other instrument importing a failure of issue. To provide for the laying out of private roads under or over the surface of intervening land or lands to reach bituminous coal, iron ore, or fire clay underlying adjacent land. To validate conveyances and other instruments which have been defectively acknowledged. To provide that one burial permit shall be sufficient for interment in any cemetery within the county. Making valid the diplomas of physicians issued by any reputable college or university in another state or foreign country which have been improperly registered. Authorizing courts to decrease the number of members of town councils and school directors. To provide for the relocation of boundary lines between wards in cities. Amending an act of 1891 relating to the purchase of bridges by counties. Providing for the classification of real estate and other property for taxation in cities of the second class. Relating to the maintenance of the poor in counties not having poor houses.

Amending the ballot law by specifying how the names adopted by political bodies may be protected, fixing the time for filing certificates of nominations and nomination papers; limiting the number of times that names of candidates shall appear on the official ballot and prescribing how the same shall be certified by the secretary of the commonwealth. Providing for the purchase and dispay of United States flags on public buildings.

For the destruction of wild cats, foxes and minks.

These bills were disapproved: To validate the indebtedness of any borough herein before incurred. Providing that legal advertisements published in any county that contains a population of over 70,000 persons who emigrated from Germany shall be published in one German newspaper of general circulation printed in such county in addition to the publication required in newspapers printed in English. Amending the act of March 31, 1860, to dispense with the endorsing or backing of warrants by aldermen and justices of the peace out of the jurisdiction of the aldermen or justices granting the warrant and require aldermen and justices to keep an official seal and stamp all warrants granted with said seal, requiring that warrants so issued shall be stamped with the official seal of the officer issuing the same. Granting annuities to Jacob H. Howell, of McClure, and Solomon Thomas, of Mifflin county, privates in Captain David Mitchell's independent company of Pennsylvania militia. To protect the owner and agents of stallions in the collection of fees for such services by a lien on the colt for amount agreed upon between the parties at the time of the service and that the same may be collected in the same manner as other debts are now collected.

The button manufacturers, present and prospective, are unusually greedy in their demands for tariff duties. McKinley duties are entirely too slow for the button infants. The following is part of a statement made by button importers:

The proposed duties on buttons, as per schedule of the finance committee of the senate, are as a rule prohibitory and would prove a severe hardship on goods used by the poorer and middle classes, and also to manufacturers of various garments used by the mass of our people, such as low priced shirts, underwear, clothing, etc. The following data will give some idea of the inequalities of the proposed duties:

Agate Buttons—Present duty, also McKinley bill, 25 per cent; proposed duty of one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross, plus 15 per cent ad valorem, would average from 67 to 161 per cent, bearing heaviest on the class of goods that make up the great bulk of the importations. The following schedule, taking the styles that sell, shows the range proposed:

WHITE LENTILLES ON CARD SOLD TO JOBBING TRADE.

No.	Lines.	Price.	Present duty, 25 p. ct.	Proposed duty.	Equals ad val. p. ct.
1½	18	$0.124	0.031	0.160	161
10	20	0.234	0.059	0.235	104
20	21	0.310	0.078	0.256	82
30	23	0.378	0.095	0.287	76
40	25	0.441	0.110	0.314	71
50	27	0.510	0.128	0.347	67

BUTTONS FOR MANUFACTURING TRADE IN BULK.

Mineral	14	0.138	0.034	0.160	116
Ivory	16	0.145	0.036	0.182	125
Lentille	18	0.153	0.038	0.209	136

These buttons are not made here, nor are they likely to be made. First, because little or none of the raw material required has been found here; second, because the total sales being limited to this country would not warrant the investment of the necessary capital in a plant needed to make the various styles wanted. It is evident that the intention is to exclude these goods in the interest of some higher cost goods. The proposed duty would be a real hardship and bear heavily on the class of people who buy "china buttons," as well as on the manufacturers of cheap shirts, underwear, etc.

Bone Buttons (to sew on)—Present duty, 35 per cent; McKinley bill, 50 per cent; proposed duty, from 106 to 194 per cent. These goods are mostly sold to manufacturers of cheap underwear, children's waists, clothing, etc.

The senate computations of the equivalents for Dingley bill rates on woolen goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the mere reading. For example, the rate is 55 per cent on second class wool, 289 per cent on garnetted waste, 326 per cent on shoddy, 171 per cent on woolen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 167 per cent on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 212 per cent on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 151 per cent on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 257 per cent on hats of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 419 per cent on felts of the same value, 147 per cent on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound, and 64 per cent on the aggregate of woolen carpets.

The people of the United States could better afford to buy every sheep in the country and to put every shepherd on the pension list than to submit themselves to such shameless plundering.—Philadelphia Record.

SENATOR QUAY has changed his mind and will be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. He announces, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that "the fiery cross will again be carried over the state and the men in blouses, the bourgeoisie," asked to rally to his support. He is confident of re-election and his creatures are jubilant because he has announced himself a candidate.

With the capitol burned to the ground and a treasury surplus consumed in the hot raids of Quay henchmen it is proper as well as poetic for the boss to carry a fiery cross over the state. It is to be hoped that when he does this a number of Republicans will adhere to their expressed intention to nail him.

The friends and creatures of this boss are the men who were interested in every piece of thievery, in every "cinch" bill, in every scheme of jobbery that constituted so much of the "business" of the last legislature. This was Quay's method of paying his political debts to them—putting them where they could pay themselves. None of the reforms he promised so volubly when he feared defeat and extinction has been consummated. He cannot give the state reforms and at the same time retain his power. Reform would disperse the crowd of politicians who aid in keeping him at the head of the machine.

The longer Quay retains his power the more corrupt and the more nearly criminal it becomes. There are other states bossed to a certain degree. But there is no other state which must suffer so much shame and disgrace as Pennsylvania suffers through Quay. Let him carry the fiery cross if he must. He may be crucified upon it.

THE country is full of vehement outbreaks on the part of the voters who were deceived and defrauded of their votes for president last fall by the wholesale delusions of the McKinley managers. The reaction is everywhere. The boastful pictures that prosperity awaited only a Republican triumph has been proved by events to be the merest sham and humbug ever put off upon a trustful people.

It is now realized that the craft and capital of Wall street and the cunning of Republican politics and the influence of a subsidized press all co-operated in last year's election to mislead the public opinion in the northern and northwestern states. Especially has this revelation been brought to the two classes to which especial appeals were then made by the McKinley-Hanna machine. The work people of cities and the farmers in the country have give up the hope of prosperity which was to follow closely upon last November's election and expectation of better times has yielded place to indignation at the false pretenses they have suffered.

THE laboring men who furnished the votes for the Republican leaders last fall are reaping their reward in a reduction of wages and less work, while the trusts that furnished the money are getting their reward through legislation. The people have been made to suffer by their own votes, and we often wonder how long it is to continue.

Refused to Save His Brother.

New York, July 11.—Joseph Klucke, 13 years old, of Brooklyn, fell off a pier into Canarsie Bay this afternoon. His brother William, aged 20, was standing on the pier, but made no attempt at rescue. For several minutes Joseph managed to keep himself afloat. Then weakened by his exertions, he sank from sight.

Frederick Mickie, who was in a rowboat, heard Joseph's cries for help. In a jiffy Micke was in the water, sustaining the little fellow with one hand and striking out with the other. The boy was a dead weight, and Mickie would probably never have brought him to shore had not Otto Michaels gone to his assistance. Little Joseph was unconscious when they reached land. He was revived.

After the surgeon had said that Joseph was out of danger Mickie turned to William and asked: "Can you swim?"

"Of course, I can," was the reply.

"Then why didn't you try to rescue your brother?"

"Because," answered William, drawing himself to his full height. "I didn't want to spoil my Sunday clothes."

As to Bimetallism.

London, July 12.—An important conference was held at the foreign office today between Senator Wolcott, former Vice President Stevenson and General Payne, the members of the United States bimetallic commission and Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Arthur Balfour, assistant lord of the treasury, and George Hamilton, secretary of state for India.

The conference, which lasted an hour, was preliminary to the carrying on of further negotiations on the subject of the international bimetalism. It was stated that France was ready to co-operate with the United States, Great Britain and Germany in reaching an agreement for international bimetalism. The British representatives present made no statement indicating their intentions in the matter.

Consultations of high British officials will be held before another meeting with the American commissioners, and in the meantime the latter will discuss the question with Baron De Rothschild and other financiers and endeavor to secure their support.

New Town to be Built.

Pittsburg, July 11.—A new industrial town is to be built on the east side of the Monongahela river, in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county. Monesen is to be the name of this new place, which it is declared, will be the model manufacturing town in the great industrial valley. It is also declared that it will be one of the first fruits of returning prosperity to the United States. The name is formed by a combination of the first syllable of the name of the river with the name of the famous Prussian manufacturing town on the Rhine, where the Krupp gun works are located. The name is not only euphonious, but carries a meaning—Essen on the Monongahela.

A number of manufacturing plants are said to be assured and one is already in course of construction, the mill of the National Tin Plate Company, a structure of steel, brick and stone, into which 1,500 tons of new rolling mill machinery is ready to be moved, and which will give employment to 1,000 persons, 90 per cent. of whom will be adults.

Prospect for a Settlement Brighter.

Pittsbnrg, July, 14.—The prospect for a settlement of the miners' strike is brighter to-night than at any time since the struggle began, and both sides are almost ready to count on a resumption of work in the near future.

The cheering announcement is made to-night that W. P. DeArmitt, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, whose 1,200 men have been constantly at work, and without whose assistance the success of the movement would have been jeopardized, has agreed to join with the other operators in a plan for the settlement of the strike on a true uniformity basis. This result has been brought about through the efforts of the joint arbitration commission, who have been working to this end since the meeting with President De Armitt yesterday. This afternoon the commission called upon Mr. De Armitt and submitted its plan, to which he agreed. Then the commission met the miners' officials and the proposition also received their approval.

Big Canal to be built.

Hazleton, Pa., July 9.—The St. Lawrence Power company, of Massena Springs, N. Y., has awarded to John W. Crellia, of this city, the contract for a canal excavation in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., between the St. Lawrence and Glass rivers. The canal will be three miles in length and will require about two years to complete it. The purpose of the canal is to secure water fall and establish an electric plant similar to that at Niagara Falls. The projectors have already awarded to the Westinghouse Electric company, of Pittsburg, the contract for furnishing the machinery and electrical equipment, which, it is said, will cost $1,000,000.

The two streams running parallel in the vicinity selected, a fall of forty-eight feet is obtained with natural declivities in places that will, it is claimed, make it equal to the famous Niagara.

Shot Himself and His Wife.

Waverly, N. Y., July 9.—H. Masterson to-day shot his wife and then shot himself dead. The woman is not expected to live. The couple had frequent quarrels of late. Night before last, at Mrs. Masterson's request, the police took a revolver away from her husband. Since then Mrs. Masterson has kept away from her husband, being afraid of her life. This afternoon Masterson called to see her. He had been drinking. She refused to see him, but he insisted, and as she opened the doors of the house, Masterson fired three shots from a revolver, which took effect in her side, shoulder and breast. Masterson then turned the weapon on himself and fired the remaining three shots into his shoulder, breast and arm.

Many Hungry, But Won't Work.

Topeka, Kansas, July 11.—There is great indignation among Kansas farmers, who are short of help in the harvest fields, over the army of tramps investing the country and absolutely refusing to work for good wages.

In many communities the farmers have resolved not to give food to tramps, and as a result the hoboes have resorted to theft to keep them from starving. The county jails are rapidly filling with tramps arrested for stealing. Thousands of acres of Kansas wheat have been damaged for lack of help.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Authority has been granted for the organization of the Homestead National bank of Homestead, Pa., capital $100,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

Washington, July 12, 1897.—Another proof has been given of the power of the money kings over this administration. Mr. McKinley has virtually been compelled to send a special message to congress, asking for legislation to carry out the wishes of the bankers for the appointment of a commission to report what financial legislation the country needs. Mr. McKinley must know that the silver senators will not allow this legislation to be voted upon at this session; if he doesn't, he will very soon learn if an attempt is made to push it in the senate.

The senate this week passed the tariff bill; the house declined to accept the senate amendments, and the trust-made document is now in the hands of a conference committee. The confidential agents of the various trusts are in Washington in force to see that their interests are taken care of by the conference committee. The length of time that the bill remains in conference will depend entirely upon the strength of the fight that will be made against some of the extraordinary favors granted the trusts.

Knowing that the will of Czar Reed, his utter disregard of the constitution, and his parliamentary somersaults when cornered as Representative McMillin cornered him this week when he moved to suspend the rules and adopt the Morgan Cuban resolution, are sufficient to prevent any action by the house, the Republican senators are trying to bamboozle the voters of the country by a little anti-Spanish buncombe. This week Senator Lodge, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution authorizing the president to use force, if necessary, to compel Spain to pay the indemnity demanded any two naturalized American citizens who were illegally arrested in Cuba in 1895. If there were any intention to put this resolution through congress, it would be a commendable thing to bring it forward, as Spain has refused to pay any attention to diplomatic demands for this indemnity for two much wronged citizens of the U. S., but to bring it forward with no real intention of having it adopted by both branches of congress, merely as a political play, is adding insult to the injury already received by the two unfortunates.

For some unexplained reason the members of the senate committee on foreign relations have changed their minds about not reporting the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii until the regular session, and will report it at once with a recommendation that it be ratified. An attempt is being made to get the consent of the opponents of the treaty to a vote at this session, it having been ascertained that the necessary votes to ratify can be obtained.

It is not surprising that men of ordinary comprehension should find it difficult to understand the theory of "protection" upon which the Republican tariff bill, passed by the senate this week, was constructed. Take coal, for instance. The duty on foreign coal is advanced from forty cents to sixty-seven cents a ton, yet Senator Elkins, himself heavily interested in coal mines, says the increase will not result in adding one cent to the pay of the miners, although he admits that the price of coal to the consumer will undoubtedly be advanced. In other words the 27 cents a ton added is a gratuity to the mine owners. Senator Jones, of Ark., thus expressed himself on this subject:—"The coal miners would be justified in asking and expecting higher wages after the new tariff goes into effect, if the Republicans were sincere in their arguments in support of higher tariff taxes. The burden of their speeches on the coal duties, and on every schedule in the bill, was that higher rates were necessary to protect American labor, and to enable American employers to pay higher wages, but every one knows that is not what the tariff was increased for. It was to give the coal mine owners and other employers of labor large profits. Notwithstanding the increase in the duty on coal from 40 to 67 cents a ton, the miners will be fortunate if their wages are not reduced instead of increased. Consumers will have to pay more for coal, and the increase will go to the mine owners and the railways. The tariff was not increased for the benefit of the wage earners, notwithstanding the declaration of the protectionists that the high duties were for the benefit of American laborers." M.

Girl Catches a Robber.

Barberville, N. Y. July 12.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hyde, near Olcott valley, was entered by a burglar last night, but the presence of their 16-year-old granddaughter saved the couple from harm and caused the burglar's arrest. Miss Mary Hyde, the granddaughter, resides four miles from her grandparents, but the presence of numerous tramps in the neighborhood caused the young woman to visit them yesterday and insist that they should not remain alone at night.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde occupied a room on the second floor, while their granddaughter insisted upon taking a room on the first floor. About midnight the young woman was awakened by a noise in the sitting room, and, taking her revolver, she cautiously opened the door of her room. She saw a man fumbling the contents of her grandfather's desk.

"What's wanted here?" she exclaimed, pointing her revolver at the robber.

The man turned to escape, but facing the revolver, dropped the articles he had in his hand and begged her not to shoot.

"If you attempt to leave this room I'll shoot" sternly replied Miss Hyde, who then alarmed her grandfather while she guarded the robber.

In a short time several neigabors were at the house and the man was arrested. He was identified as Frank Ames, once employed in the vicinity, but who had not been seen for years.

Murdered His Wife.

Rochester, N. Y., July 11.—William H. Gates was arrested to day at his home in the town of Gates, charged with the murder of his wife, Carrie Gates at 2 o'clock this morning in a room in a flat in this city. Mrs. Gates rooms with a woman friend. She and Gates have not lived together for several months and have not been on friendly terms.

About 1 30 o'clock he knocked at the door, Mrs. Gates opened it and her husband pushed his way into the room and asked the woman if she would come and live with him again, which she declined to do.

Gates drew a revolver and fired at the woman as she turned from him. The shot strnck her in the back opposite her heart and death was instantaneous. Gates fired a second shot without effec

MINERS GET STRONGER

Ratchford Confident of Success In West Virginia.

GOOD GROUNDS FOR HIS BELIEF.

The Men Out at Flemington — Some Operators at Cleveland Share Ratchford's Opinion—De Armit's Men to Be Tackled After West Virginia.

COLUMBUS, July 14.—President Ratchford declares he is confident that the West Virginia miners will strike.

Nine organizers have left here to work in West Virginia. Six of these were sent by the American Federation of Labor. It is believed the 11 men will be able to get the West Virginia miners out, aided by the West Virginia organizers.

Then comes the following good news from Cleveland, which says:

Mr. J. J. Phillips has received a telegram from Flemington, W. Va., saying:

"Miners all out on strike here."

Flemington is an important point in the West Virginia coal fields, and local operators believe that the strike will now spread into West Virginia.

Mr. Phillips said: "The people do not realize how serious this strike is. There is not enough coal on hand to supply the market more than a week or ten days longer. The miners have accomplished more than they expected to and more than we ever thought they could accomplish. They are in a position to dictate. If this strike is settled it will be when the operators go to the mine workers. The latter do not have to go to the operators. I think the railroads will soon refuse to haul West Virginia coal if the trainmen do not refuse to handle it."

Another operator who had been in Pittsburg said he believed the West Virginia miners would come out and then all the pressure would be brought against DeArmit's men to bring them out.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Firemen Shoveled Hard to Save a Workman From Quicksand.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A workman has had a narrow escape from being engulfed by quicksands in Henry street, where excavating for a new building has been in progress for several days.

His names is Jones and he lives in Brooklyn. He was at work 12 feet down in the excavation, which is 12 feet square and lined with planks. Without warning the planking gave way and the quicksand of the street poured in on him. Before he could give the alarm he was engulfed to the waist. His cries brought two plumbers to his aid and while one held him by the hands, the other rushed for assistance.

Word was sent to a fire truck house for help. Twelve men were detailed, who hurried to the spot with shovels and began digging the sand out. Their efforts appeared to be of no avail, as the sand entered faster than it could be shoveled out. The imperiled man called for a priest and Father Spellman was summoned and he at once prepared to administer the consolation of religion. For three hours the battle waged, the men digging as fast as they could, until he was finally gotten out.

UPRISING OF FANATICS.

The British Government Facing a Revolt That Threatens Formidable Proportions—Mohammedans Joining the Buddhists—Plague of Grasshoppers.

CALCUTTA, July 7.—All sections of the community are in a state of anxious expectancy as to the developments of the early future. It is rumored that all the mill hands up the Hoogly have struck work and that they are preparing to march, about 8,000 strong, to reinforce the rioters here. The government has ordered the military to intercept them.

The Mohammedans at Garden Reach, a south suburb of Calcutta and a fashionable place for Europeans, are showing signs of dangerous restlessness, and the government has stationed strong guards at the bridges leading to that quarter.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bombay says that a plague of locusts in North India threatens to aggravate greatly the sufferings from famine.

Dropped the Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Republican senatorial caucus decided to not again present a beet sugar bounty amendment to the tariff bill and Senator Allison was authorized to move to have the amendment offered by Senator Allen tabled. There was also a general agreement to take up Thurston beet sugar bounty bill as an independent measure the first thing after congress meets next December.

Arms Shipped to Mines.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—A report was sent from West Newton last night that 1,000 Winchester rifles were shipped to the Washington Run mines of the Washington Coal and Coke company, in Fayette county. The report also stated that for five miles around the country deputies patroled the territory searching for labor agitators to warn them away.

Will Meet His Erring Wife.

NEW YORK, July 14.—John Bradbury, his mother and son Louis of Los Angeles, Cal., have been at the Waldorf. It is understood that Bradbury is on his way to Chicago, where he is to meet his wife, Lucy Banning Bradbury, whose recent elopment with H. Russell Ward brought her into prominence.

Absconding Cashier Caught.

EASTON, Pa., July 14.—John B. Meixell, the cashier of the South Bethlehem National bank who, on May 25, absconded taking with him $10,000 in cash, has been arrested at Hot Springs, Ark.

New President of the Lehigh.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Alfred Walter, has been elected president of the Lehigh Valley road to succeed E. P. Wilbur, resigned.

Tossed on the Foaming Billows.

You may never have been, but if you cross the Atlantic, no matter how smooth the waterly expanse, without sea sickness you are—well, a lucky voyager, that is all. Old tars who have spent their lives on the ocean waves, who were almost born, so to speak, with their "sea legs on," suffer now and then from sea sickness in very tempestuous weather. Sea captains, tourists commercial travelers and watchmen say there is no finer safe guard against nausea than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it has been equally reliable as a preventive by invalids who travel by steamboat and railroad, and who sometimes suffer as much in those conveyances as ocean travelers do in steamships. Biliousness, constipation, sick headache and disorders of the stomach caused by oppressive climate influences or unwholesome or unaccustomed food or water, always yield to the Bitters speedily. This popular medicine also remedies rheumatic, kidney and nervous disorders, and the infirmities incident to increasing years.

B. & B.

Emptying the Shelves

of Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Goods—every piece, every yard of surplus stock must be cleared out—profit is lost sight of—even cost isn't considered—it's shelves empty and ready for the new goods of the new season that we're after—and the vigorous means we're using to get them with is prices.

IT'S

Choice Goods

we're calling attention to at the

Lowest Prices

equal kinds were ever sold at—write for samples—"samples of Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Goods at Shelf-Emptying Prices"—and they'll show you very quickly what's being done and what a chance it is for your pocketbook—it's to be the most effectual shelf-emptying we ever undertook.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

This is Your Opportunity.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catrrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It a positive cure for catarrah if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

Home Comfort Range.

Many farmers in Cambria county are using the Home Comfort Range.

Here are a few of the many testimonials we have received:

Having used a Home Comfort Range five years we are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges; it taking one half the fuel of our former stove; also for cleanliness it cannot be surpassed; and an ample supply of hot water at all times.

MR. and MRS. DANIEL GUFFEY,
Ebensburg, Pa.

P. J. CAMER,
Loretto, Pa.

Ten years ago we purchased from one of your agents a Home Comfort Range and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; it is a great fuel saver; a splendid baker; and is all and more than represented to be; we would not part with it for twice the price of the range if we could not get another; we can cheerfully recommend the Home Comfort Range to anyone wishing a first-class range. For cleanliness and durability it has no equal.

ELIZABETH FYE, Loretto, Pa.
D. D. MILLER, Ebensburg, Pa.

We have used the Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; we would not do without ours; we would recommend them above all others.

J. L. YEOCKLEY,
Summit, Pa.

Having used a Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to anyone wishing a first class cooking range.

JOSEPH ECKENRODE,
Loretto, Pa.
JOE. M. ROLAND,
Summit, Pa.

The Ranges are Sold
Direct From the Wagons.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Financial report of the School Directors of Allegheny township district for the school year ending Monday, June 7th, 1897.

Tax rate five mills for school.

E. F. M'CONNELL, Collector, Dr.

Amount levied for school purposes		$1,786 47
Whole amount of tax levied		1,786 47
By rebate on $814 45 school, 5 p c $	42 22	
Exonerations	17 15	59 37
Net amount of duplicate		$1,727 10
Received on taxes of all kinds	$1,727 10	
State appropriations	733 91	
Rent and other sources	7 60	
From Commissioners	34 18	$2 502 16

EXPENDITURES.

By teachers' wages	$1 925 25
By repairs	9 50
By secretary's salary & postage	28 00
By furniture	159 90
By books	26 59
By supplies	38 77
By fuel	102 51
By debt and interest	375 61
By collectors' commission on $4 18 at 5 perc. $1 71; $802 23 at 2 per c. $16 04; $882 65 at 5 per c. $44 18	48 61
By freight and other expenses	48 18
By treasurer's commission	
Total	$2 554 55
Amount due treasurer	$ 32 36
Amount on unsettled bills	65 00
Total liabilities	$ 97 36

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

JOHN TOMLINSON,
W. A. BAKER,
W. T. SANKER,
Auditors.

July 16, '97. 3t.

GOLD! GOLD!!

MINING STOCKS.

Golden Bar - $ 06 Per Share
Chloride Point - $ 50 per share
Mercur - - $7 85 per share

These mines are located in the Mercur Gold Fields, Utah, the largest Gold Fields in the world. We also sell Gold Mines. Write or call for particulars.

S. L. BOGGS,

521 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Hustling male and female agents, Penna. and Ohio towns; exclusive territory for hot cold aluminum ware, 14 cycles bicycle exercising, bicycle package carriers, folding camp furniture, folding bath tubs. Stamp for reply and catalogue. McIntyre Novelty Co., 418 3d ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

July 16 '97 4t.

HAVE YOU A SON

TO SEND TO SCHOOL?

The Kiskiminetas Springs School

(30 miles east of Pittsburg;)

prepares young men for any College or Scientific School. $500 per year.

Let us send you our Catalogue

WILSON & FAIR, Saltsburg, Pa.

July 16, '97. 4t.

Iron and Steel Workers.

Wanted, experienced iron and steel workers to fill various positions in operating furnaces and steel plants; preference given to men who will purchase 20 or more shares of stock at $100 per share.

Address, stating experience and amount of stock able to purchase to

IRON and STEEL COMPANY,
1128 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

July 16 '97. 4t

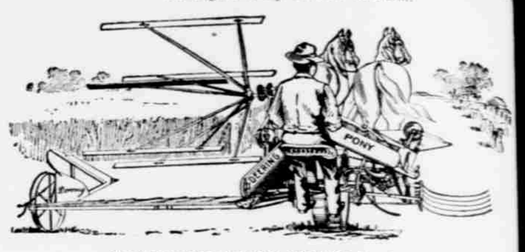
Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.

Light Weight and General Construction Make the

DEERING PONY BINDER

The Lightest Draft Machine on Earth.



THE DEERING PONY BINDER, 5 and 6-foot Cut.

ROLLER BEARINGS

Used on main wheel and main gears of the Deering Pony Binder make them interchangeable; replace them if they ever wear, and you have a machine. No experiment. Roller bearings used with unqualified success on all machines from a bicycle to a locomotive.

DRAFT CUT IN TWO.

The Deering Pony can cut hillsides with two horses where any competing would require four. It is the only really two-horse binder made. Draft 300 pounds, against 400 to 500 pounds for competing binders.

I DEAL IN THE

"DEERING IDEAL,"

A Mower With Bicycle Bearings.

First prize at World's Fair. The Lightest Draft Mower made. Ball and Roller Bearings. "A Little Beauty."

The Deering Ideal Mower, 4½, 5 and 6-foot cut. ROLLER BEARINGS MAKE LIGHT DRAFT, and add five years to the life of the machine. Draft scarcely more than that of competing mowers.

YES | There are many makes of Mowers, and all of more or less merit, but you want the best Mower for the least money call and see my Ideal, it will surprise you.

DEERING HAY RAKES.

YES | There is a great variety of Horse Rakes, but none so late improved, so cheap, quality considered, as the Deering—all steel, all reliable; easy on hay; strongest, most convenient to operate, and do the cleanest work.
DON'T | Wait for my traveling man to call and see you, but send your order or come to my place of business. I will catch you; I can play last.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS AND BICYCLES.

N. B. SWANK,

307 COR. MAIN & BEDFORD STS., JOHNSTOWN.

3 19 95

The WEDDING CEREMONY

is by far the most important event of your life, but it is soon over and it will take something more substantial to remind you of it ever after.

This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock on hand to select from as a first step. After that you can cement your happiness of married life by adding from time to time a nice Set Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. My stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Silver Thumble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS

EBENSBURG

Granite and Marble Works

J. WILKINSON & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your potronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

2.19 97

When You Visit

ALTOONA

CALL AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

where you will find the largest, finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN M'CONNELL

1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

INKS.

You use ink, of course, most everyone does. Then you will be pleased to learn that we have been able to place before our trade the FINEST assortment to be had. We have an ink for fine writing and book keeping that neither fades nor corrodes. If you use copying ink or do ornamental penmanship, we have the kind of ink you want. If you need a red ink, or a paste or glue that will stick anything, we can supply you. Our student's ink stand is unique. Stop in and see our stock.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,

5.9531 Formerly of Carrolltown.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - JULY 16, 1897.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Edward Davis has been appointed janitor at Conemaugh.

—Mrs. James Gallagher, of Reade township, has been granted a pension.

—James Hanlan, of Ashville, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Miss A. K. Huber, of Patton, spent a few hours in Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Mr. James Sharbaugh, of Carroll township, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mrs. Mary Hoyer died at her home in Susquehanna township on Sunday evening, aged 70 years.

—The sewer on High street is completed and the Julian street sewer will be finished in a few days.

—Ex-County Commissioner John Ferguson, of Blacklick township, visited Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Mr. Joseph Sharbaugh and wife, of Carroll, former old-time residents of Ebensburg, spent a few hours in town on Saturday.

—The infant daughter, of Mrs. Dawson Parrish, died on Monday from the effects of taking the poisonous phosphorus on matches.

—Hon. Lewis Hall, who in 1850 represented Blair, Cambria and Clearfield counties in the state senate, died at his home in Johnstown on Monday.

—The annual retreat of the Catholic priests of the Pittsburg diocese, will take place at Loretto, beginning July 19th and continuing two weeks.

—Barker Bros. have a change of ad. in this issue calling the attention of the readers of the FREEMAN to their large and well stock of clothing.

—A stable, the property of Mrs. Emily, widow of Johnstown, was burned Saturday morning. The structure was an old one and the loss was small.

—The four-year-old son of Timothy Robbins, of Cambria township, lost one of his fingers on Saturday by getting it into the prongs of a hay fork in operation.

—Conover Evans, of this place, while doing some repairs to Webster Griffith's mill at Beulah, on Monday, fell and broke one of the bones of his left hand.

—Mr. A. C. Boslet, formerly of Carroll township, but for the past twelve years a resident of Latrobe, spent several days this week visiting friends on the mountain.

—The miners strike for higher wages is on, and it is estimated that 110,000 men in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Illinois are now idle.

—Festus Black, of Tunnelton, was drowned in the Conemaugh river at that place on Thursday evening of last week, while in bathing and was seized with cramps.

—A stroke of lightning on Thursday afternoon killed three out of a bunch of four cattle in a field in Colerain township, Bedford county. The animals were owned by W. I. Beezle.

—August Simon, a shoe dealer of Altoona, has brought a suit for $25,000 damages for slander against Samuel March, a clothing merchant of that city.

—Land owners should give attention to the Canada thistles at this time of the year. Prevent the seed from ripening and scattering by cutting them down. There is a heavy penalty for allowing this obnoxious weed going to seed.

—The Pennsylvania legislature has adjourned without disturbing the fat salary bill as raised in by Cambria county's next senator. The failure was caused by the upsetting of a cog—probably too much grease on it.

—We are requested by Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ludwig, of the East ward, to tender their thanks to the many kind friends who assisted their help and sympathy during the recent illness and death of their daughter Miss Millie.

—The contract for building an iron bridge across the Conemaugh, in Munster township, was awarded to the King Bridge company on Tuesday, for $1,137. The stone work was awarded to F. P. Gillen, of Allentown, for $982.

—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Reigard, died at her home in Mineral Point on Friday evening, aged 82 years. She is survived by her husband, aged 83, by one son, Emanuel, at home, and one daughter, Mrs. George Good, of Roxbury.

—While temporarily insane Thursday of last week, Captain W. H. Healy, a well-known resident of Blairsville, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a Flobert rifle. He was 60 years of age and is survived by his wife.

—The dead body of Calvin Miller, the 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Conemaugh township, was found in the woods near the Cambria Coke works, Saturday morning. Death is supposed to have been caused by sunstroke.

—Mr. Daniel J. McCarthy, editor of the Bradford *Daily News* and Democratic candidate for Jury Commissioner in Allegheny county, with his family, arrived in Ebensburg on Wednesday evening and will spend a couple weeks enjoying our mountain breezes.

—While picking cherries at the home of her brother, Emanuel Manges, near Scalp Level, Mrs. J. W. Bailey, of Shade township, Somerset county, fell a distance of about thirty five feet, striking her left side near the heart on a piece of timber under the tree. She was aged about 50 years.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the First National bank: President, Alvin Evans; vice-president, M. D. Kittell; cashier, A. W. Buck; assistant cashier, Robert Scanlan; directors, Alvin Evans, M. D. Kittell, S. W. Davis, F. H. Barker, Webster Griffith, E. James, A. W. Buck.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has again started on the work between Lilly and Portage, which will be finished as soon as possible, and as the huge stone bridge and the immense cut and fill were partly finished last year it is thought that the improvement will be nearly completed by late fall.

—Monday of last week the large barn of David Hobert, near Dunlo, was destroyed by fire. Twelve head of horses and nine cows were consumed. About 400 bushels of grain and a large quantity of hay were also burned, with a complete outfit of farming machinery. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Don't fasten an end of a wire clothes line to the house. One was so fastened on the premises of Clinton Bleeker, of Readville, and the other day during a thunder storm the pole in the yard to which one end of the line was attached, was struck. The lightning followed the line to the end attached to the kitchen and killed a young man in that department of the house.

—A slick individual, representing himself as an agent for a Baltimore hardware firm, has been swindling country blacksmiths and wagon-makers in adjoining counties. He took orders from them for goods, giving half-price rates, and a discount of 10 per cent. for cash, agreeing to pay freight on orders when payments were made at the time the orders were taken. He is said to be doing a land-office business. Keep an eye open and a club ready for him.

—John Smull, living in the narrows leading from Union line into Centre county, while digging stumps found a purse of gold containing $200. All the pieces were dated more than seventy years ago, and and are no doubt part of the booty of the famous robbers, Lewis and Connolly, who roamed that section about 1825.

—Wilda Frantz, a 14-year-old girl, living near DuBois, climbed a cherry tree Tuesday afternoon, and when fifteen feet above the ground a bunch of fire crackers and matches in her pocket became ignited The girl was horribly burned all over the body and injured by falling. She died four hours later in awful agony.

—A good many of the near-by towns just now are taking advantage of the offer of congress to give to any grand army post that may apply for it, one of the old cannon which are now lying useless and neglected at the navy yards. The cannon are old style models which were just the thing thirty years ago, but their places have been filled by guns of modern type—*Lock Haven Express.*

—One day recently Mrs. William A. St. Clair, of Indiana, dusted a mixture of paris green and flour over the pototo bugs. A day or two afterwards her hands and face became inflamed and began swelling. A physician was called in and announced that the paris green had caused blood poison. Fortunately the poison yielded readily to antidotes and Mrs. St. Clair is now on a fair way to recovery.

—One of the most remarkable women in Pennsylvania is Mrs. Mary Ann Cassidy, of Coalport, Clearfield county, who is now one hundred and five years of age. She was the mother of thirteen boys and five girls, nine are living and nine dead. She gave birth to four pairs of twins. Mrs. Cassidy was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1892, emigrating to this country with her husband and family in 1846.

—According to the new law passed by the state legislature, February 12th, Lincoln's birthday, is a new holiday; the third Tuesday of February, the local election day, is made a full instead of a half holiday as heretofore; when Memorial Day falls on Sunday it is to be celebrated on Monday instead of Saturday, and the first Monday instead of the first Saturday of September is designated as Labor Day. these being all the changes from the old law.

—William H., the 8-year-old son of Alexander Weaver, of Richland township, met with a shocking death on Saturday morning. The boy had taken out a bucket of water to where the men were working with a reaper. After getting a drink the father commenced oiling the machine, when the boy climbed up on the seat, the horses started and the boy fell off in front of the knife, and although the horses were quickly stopped, he was so badly mangled that he died in two hours. Both legs were nearly severed.

—On last Friday morning about 5 o'clock James Kepple, an inmate of the almshouse, was found dead on the road a short distance from the door of that institution. It is supposed that about bed time the night previous, he started to take a walk and suddenly became ill and died as his bed was not disturbed. He was about 75 years of age and had been an inmate of the almshouse since January, 1896, when he was brought here from Philipsburg. His wife resides at Bensecreek, but they had not lived together for a number of years.

—On Wednesday morning of last week, Miss Minnie Heiker, of Pittsburg, who was stopping with R. L. Thomas, in this place, was found dead in bed when Mrs. Thomas went to waken her. Miss Heiker had been coming to Ebensburg in the summer time for several years and was employed as a domestic by the family of Mr. D. C. Philips. She was subject to sick spells and when these occurred she would stop with the family of Mr. Thomas until she felt well enough to go to work. She complained the evening before her death of not feeling well, but had no suspicion that death was so near. Her remains were taken to Pittsburg for interment on Thursday of last week.

—Mrs. Sarah Nagle died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Kaylor, of Altoona, at fifteen minutes to five oclock on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of an accident which happened to her recently. In going down stairs on Wednesday of last week she tripped and fell, and, owing to her advanced age, she could not recover from the shock. Deceased was born at Loretto, Cambria county, July 5, 1808, and was consequently aged eighty-nine years and seven days. She was married sixty-five years ago to George Nagle, at Lorgtto, by Rev. Father Gallitzin, her husband dying in 1884. The following children survive: John Nagle, in the West; Mrs. Mary McNeelis, Irwin Station, Westmoreland county; Mrs. Elizabeth Brant, Coalport, and Mrs. James Kaylor, of Altoona, at whose residence Mrs. Nagle died. Two sisters—Mrs. Mary Christ, of Altoona, and Mrs. Annie Christ, of Summit—and one brother—Daniel Dougherty—of Cresson, also survive.

Delightful Summer Tours.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged two delightful tours to the north, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 27th and August 17th. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose special charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets or any additional information, address Tourist agent, Pennsylvania Railroad company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general asssenger agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Died at Cresson.

Miss Miriam Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Ludwig, of this place, died on Saturday afternoon, July 3, 1897, at Cresson, at 4:45 o'clock, aged 25 years, 7 months, and 25 days.

The deceased was taken ill about a year ago and since that time has been a constant, though patient sufferer. A sarcoma tumor developed and for the purpose of having an operation for its removal performed, she was taken to Philadelphia where she underwent the operation at the Jefferson hospital. Her long illness, however, had wasted her strength and she immediately commenced sinking and growing weaker. It was evident to those about her that the end was near and as she wished to be taken home her father and sister, accompanied by a nurse from the hospital, started with her. When they reached Cresson the tired spirit winged its flight to her God and the mournful friends accompanied her remains home.

Funeral services were held at the M. E. church, in this place, after which her remains were interred in Lloyd's cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

Real Estate Transfers.

Assignee of Sarah Waln to David H. Bowers, Cambria county; consideration, $689.

Jacob Eash, Jr., et ux. to Isaac Lehman et al., Cambria county, $2,500.

Aloisia Schlosser et ux. et al. to Annie Canyok, Portage township, $1.

William Price et ux. to Joseph Sanders, Washington, $50.

Mary Parks et vir to Charles Paul, Conemough township, $1.

J. D. Hicks et ux. to John Brett, Tunnelhill, $100.

Arnold R. Willhide et ux. to Charles E. Troxell, Reade, $1,500.

Charles Hubert Whalen to H. C. Stineman, South Fork, $1,500.

John Whalen to H. C. Stineman et al., South Fork, $1,500.

Administrator of James C. Fisher to Webster Griffith Barr, $225.

Trustee of George Varner to Zachariah Varner Johnstown, $430.

Trustee of George Varner to Robert Varner, Jackson, $1,925.

Robert Varner et ux. to Zachariah Varner, Jackson, $1,925.

George Varner, Sr., et ux. to George Varner, Jr., Jackson, $600.

Slater W. Allen et ux. to George C. Muller, Roxbury, $1,000.

Eliza Laughlin-Phillips et vir. to Pittsburg & Allegheny Home for the Friendless, Cambria township, $1.

Joseph Stiffler et ux. to Crissie E. Johns, Susquehanna, $20.

Mary Knox to William H. McCreary, West Taylor, $300.

Catharine Stanton et ux. al., to Penn Traffic company, limited, East Taylor, $483.

J. L. Mitchell to J. A. Thompson, Adams and Richland, $4,056.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Luke Morris, Cambria county, $1.

Trustee of George Varner to P. F. Custer, Johnstown, $475.

Joseph Brown, guardian, to Teresa Ellen O'Hara, Munster, $43.

Teresa Ellen O'Hara et vir to W. W. Amsbry, Munster, $628.

James E. Roland to Mrs. Alice A. Rowland, Blacklick, $1,500.

James Sherman Glass et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Munster, $1,211.

Dayton E. Mason et ux. to John A. Piercy, Ebensburg, $525.

Juliann Bannan et al. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $1,825.

Philip Mellon et ux. to Charles Koschin, Johnstown, $1,600.

Albert Diehl et ux. to William Allison, Portage borough, $1.

John Barnes, Jr., to Cambria County Railroad company, Barnesboro, $50.

Samuel S. Stutzman et ux. to Mary Teeter, West Taylor, $983.

Samuel I. Harshberger et ux. to John P. Layman, Richland, $158.

Andrew M. Buck to Thomas J. Condon, Gallitzin borough, $775.

F. J. Donoughe et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Gallitzin township, $1,578.

Matthias Luther et ux. to John Neubauer, Johnstown, $1,000.

John Neubauer et ux. to Matthias Luther et ux. Johnstown, $1,050.

Executors of George B. Wike to John L. Edwards, Blacklick, $750.

Johnstown Water & Gas company to Consumers Gas company, Johnstown, $335,000.

Equitable Loan & Building association to Alexander C. Fox, Carroll, $30.

William Plummer et ux. to Daniel S. Jones, Blacklick, $600.

Emma R. Burlinsey et vir to Polly Bender, Barr, $350.

Joseph A. Donoughe et ux. to Mary E. Ihnat, Gallitzin borough, $75.

Treasurer Cambria county to George Kane, East Taylor, $11.

Cambria Iron company to George Kane, East Taylor, $1.

George Kane et ux. to James Kane, East Taylor, $1,000.

William J. McNeelis et ux. to George H. King, Johnstown, $1,175.

George H. Ling et ux. to Elizabeth Weaver, Johnstown, $1,175.

Executor of John Ries to George Held, Johnstown, $325.

George W. Smith et ux. et al. to William R. Thomas, Johnstown, $7,200.

J. P. Wilson et ux. et al. to Margaret B. Miller, South Fork, $100.

Amanda A. Lohr et vir, by the sheriff, to George C. Felix, Johnstown, $600.

Edward Hartnett to Michael J. Hartnett, Johnstown, $10.

George Gerhart et ux. to Mary Byrne, Patton, $500.

Henry Hostetler et ux. to Stephen Hostetler, Richland, $1,000.

John Whited et ux. to George O. Hileman, Elder, $1,100.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the two weeks ending Thursday, July 15, 1897:

Frank Stiles, Barr township, and Mary Matilda Rhodes, Strongstown, Indiana county, Pa.

Ellis E. Reed, Pittsburg, and Charlotte Blanch Adams, Johnstown.

John Gutwald, Cresson, and Maggie Dezolier, Ashville.

Carl R. McFeaters and Ella N. Gore, Morrellville.

Archie J. Gore, Lorain, Ohio, and Eliza Kurtz, Johnstown.

Henry Hessenplug, Lilly, and Annie Smith, Washington township.

J. M. Hopkins and Annie Barr, Blandsburg.

Bert Saltsgiver and Nancy Walls, Puritan.

Henry Funk and Rebecca Leidy, Jackson township.

Matens Cakoski and Rosaliza Kozak, Benscreek.

Christ. Rock and Allwine Kruger, Morrellville.

James B. Lias, Johnstown, and Lillie Retallik, East Conemaugh.

John P. Dunn and Nora M. Geary, Johnstown.

Dominick Sanguiniti, and Lizzie Rodgers, Lilly.

George R. Betts and Grace Zimmerman, Johnstown.

Henry L. Martin, Buffington township, Indiana county, Pa., and Stella V. Carle, Pavia, Bedford county, Pa.

Alexander Koscela and Annie Budie, Dunlo.

John Koterbo and Mary Kilcher, Johnstown.

John Smilnak and Annie Bidoesky, Barnesboro.

Elmer J. Fisher and Amelia Buterbaugh, Dunlo.

Overcome by Heat.

Rev. Father James P. Tahaney, rector of St. Bartholomew's Catholic church, at Wilmore, was overcome by the heat shortly after services in that church on Sunday morning of last week. Medical aid was summoned and he was immediately placed in bed, but gradually grew worse until Saturday morning when he died about one o'clock.

The deceased was born in County Sligo, Ireland, about sixty years ago. He attended the Carlow college, in Ireland, and came to America about 1860, entering St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg. On December 12, 1863, in Pittsburg, he was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Dominec.

In 1885 he succeeded Rev. O. P. Gallagher as pastor of St. Johns' Catholic church at Johnstown, where he remained until 1891, when he returned to Ireland to visit his parents. In the spring of 1896 he returned to America and was placed in charge of the congregation at Wilmore. His remains were interred in the new Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Tuesday morning after a Solemn High Mass of Requiem had been celebrated for the repose of his soul.

Correspondence.

Carrolltown, Pa. July 13, 1897.

ED. FREEMAN:—We hear complaint every day from the elder portion of our citizens that times are not what they were in their younger days; that the young people do not save and use the economy that they did. Yes, it is too true, economy seems to be a thing of the past. The people are rushing headlong to financial destruction and why is it? The cause of it is from the frightful examples set by the so-called leaders of the people, in extravagance shown in public dealings and public steals, extraordinary displays and the numerous unnecessary appropriations by the representatives, both national and state, and the ruthless expenditure of public monies in utter disregard of the economical doctrines taught by the founders of all Democratic form of government. All tend to the degeneration of our young men and the obandonment of the more severe rules of our ancestors in economies. The glitter and glare, the pageant and pomp, displayed in all public assemblies and institutions in these days, and the aesthetic mode of teaching in our schools and colleges, the noticable falling off from religious duties by very many, has caused a change of times. Discipline and training of old among the youth has been lost sight of in the great whirr and bustle for riches and all seem striving to get there regardless of the consequences to follow, which in a few words will be anarchy and ruin to ourselves and institutions.

LOCALS.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated on the Fifth and Sixth in Carrolltown. The picnic was held on the fair grounds this year, was well attended and a handsome sum realized for the benefit of the church. The attendance was not so large as we were wont to have, as there were picnics all around us on the same days, which lessened the attendance here.

Harvesting has commenced and the farmers are busy. The crops are good.

Esquire Grief is training several horses on the fair ground race track. We have as fine a half-mile track as is in the state.

H. C. Kirkpatrick has treated his fine hotel adjacent to the fair grounds, with a coat of paint which improves the appearance of the house.

Our liquor dealers are earnestly praying that Governor Hastings will not sign the increase of license bill. If he does it will have the effect of reducing the license applications in this place.

The coal operators in this vicinity, are still idle, although there is no strike. Want of orders seems to be the trouble.

There is a great trade in farm machinery in this section this year.

Yesterday we were blessed with a copious rain which cooled the heated atmosphere very much and improved the growth of vegetation.

Benjamin Zoiner, of New Jersey, is visiting his mother this week. Ben. is quite a musician.

The McKinley boom has reached town. Met. Luther started his planing mill on Monday.

Our real estate agent James Null, Esq., sold a valuable property on St. Mary's street last week.

Mr. Pat Costlow moved his family and household goods to Barnesboro on Tuesday.

V. Reig is erecting cut stone steps to his door.

The McNulty building is under roof.

MORE ANON.

Reade township, Pa July., 13, 1897.

ED. FREEMAN:—Harvest time is here once more with a crop of good wheat and a normal crop of hay. Oats looks well; corn and potatoes are a little late; apples will be a small crop here.

George Allen Ricketts, son of John Ricketts, arrived home last Monday from Lock Haven where he has been a student at the Central State normal school for two years, bringing with him his graduating papers and on Saturday was chosen as principal of the Glasgow schools.

J. B. Decker, of Huntingdon, the wide awake insurance agent, and his wife, are visiting relatives and friends here at present.

Mr. Creamer has run his large saw mill near here at its fullest capacity this summer; he has some four or five million feet stacked in his lumber yard.

John Esch has been chosen to teach the Beaver valley school. John is a bright young man and we wish him success.

Isaih Gates has built a large hall and store building combined, near Beaver Valley church and the grangers have removed into the new hall.

B. Wallace Erhard, of Kerr Moor, spent Saturday night and Sunday at Highland farm. Mr. Erhard is a student of Wittenburg college, Springfield, Ohio, and is home on a vacation.

John Ricketts, proprietor of the Highland farm, can boast that he has the largest field of buckwheat in this part of the country; 25 acres of newly burnt land which he read up this summer. John says he is going to make buckwheat a legal tender as a medium of exchange, editors' bills included, as the promised prosperity is just simply a failure—money getting scarcer every day.

Blair Rickard, of Glasgow, was instantly killed on Sunday by a bolt of lightning. He was standing near a clothes line and the current struck him in the head. Mr. Rickard was a good citizen and leaves to mourn his loss a wife and three children.

X.

New York Fashions.

Up to this time we have had a great deal of coor in our gowns and combinations which heretofore were considered far to gay for street wear. Violet and red has perhaps been the most odd combination, while blue and green, cerise and purple, black and gold, have attracted their own share of notice. Now that the weather has settled and has become permanently warm, such combinations as these are almost entirely abandoned and dove gray and yellow, slate gray and pale pink, blue and white lavender and corn color hold sway in the soft materials for extremely warm weather. A large variety of shades in green are worn, sometimes two or three shades in one gown, and often one shade combined with cream, white or linen.

Almost all of thin batistes, dimities, lawns, swiss and linens are made over colored slips and trimmed with ribbons, the same color as the slip or a contrasting shade. As silk is rather expensive for these summer gowns, the stores are showing a large variety of lawns in solid colors, which make a cool and durable lining. Some skirts have the outside materials cut away to make curvey or pointed yoke effects, leaving the plain lining for the yoke. This is often outlined with a band of lace, insertion, or two inch wide ribbon gathered in the center to make a double ruffle.

The skirts are trimmed around the bottom quite a little. Three and four narrow ruffles, either double or single, with laces at both edges, make a pretty finish for thin dresses. The traveling gowns are sometimes trimmed with bias bands of the goods. Some of these are graduated, the narrow ones being near the top, while others use inch wide bands altogether.

Large varieties of largest models can be found in the late numbers of McDowell's Fashion Journals (published at 4 West 14th street, New York.) "La Mode de Paris" is $3.50 a year, 35 cents a copy. "French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year, and 30 cents a single copy.

—The large barn on the farm of Rev. Wm. Byers, in Jackson township, caught fire in some unaccountable manner between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night and was entirely destroyed. Four fine horses, one cow, two buggies, two wagons, spring wagon, a sleigh, harness, six or eight tons of hay, and other farm implements were also consumed. There were several tons of old hay in the barn and Mr. Byers had just commenced harvesting and had put in several loads of new hay. The loss will amount to $3,000 with no insurance.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EIGHT valuable properties for sale. Call on or address JAMES NULL
Atty. at Law and Real Estate Agent.
Carrolltown Pa.

WHY pay retail prices? LETTS will take your order for a First Class sewing machine, warranted TEN YEARS for $13.00

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in JUNE, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAIMER, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED: To solicit insurance (accidental and insurance) old reliable company, surplus over $24,000.00. Large profits assured. References required.
NORTHWESTERN BEN. SOCIETY.
Duluth, Minn

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon. Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct11tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Not a mail order advertisement this time. This is to tell you that on Tuesday, July 6th, begins our

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

It will pay every customer within a hundred miles to attend this sale. Half-price will be a big price. Fifty-six departments are involved. You can get new, fresh, clean goods, in wash goods, dress goods, silks, made-up shirt waists, and under and outer garments, of

OUR STANDARD HIGH QUALITIES,

not to be confounded with the cheap stuff, at ONE-QUARTER, ONE-THIRD, ONE-HALF of even Low Prices.

Remember none of these goods have been in the store more than 2 months.

All purchases of $10 and over sent express paid to all points within 100 miles.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURG.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county Pa.
In Re. First and final account of John J. Devlin, assignee of Philip Sandmaier.
And now, to wit, the Fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1897, on motion of F. P. Martin, Esq., Thomas J. Itell, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of John J. Devlin, assignee, as shown by the first and final account of said assignee. PER CURIAM.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.
Extract from the record of said court, Certified the Fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1897.
[SEAL] S. W. DAVIS,
Prothonotary.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the purpose of discharging the duties of the above appointment, at my office, Room No. 2, Alma Hall, Main street, Johnstown, Pa., on TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
THOMAS J. ITELL, Auditor.
Johnstown, Pa., June 28, 1897 2 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County
In re estate of Martin McDonald, late of East Taylor township, deceased.
Now, June 16, 1897, upon motion of P. J. Little, Esq., for H. S. Endsley, Esq., the attorney for the executors, James R. O'Connor is appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hand of the said executors, as shown by their first and partial account, as well as to ascertain the rights of the widow in said estate, and report his conclusions to this Court.
BY THE COURT.

Take notice, that in pursuance of the above appointment, I will sit at my office in Wolf's Block, Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested, are required to make and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
JAMES R. O'CONNOR,
July 16, '97 3t. Auditor.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

We the undersigned citizens of Allegheny and Clearfield township, hereby give notice to the public not to trespass on our lands. Any one found trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
(Signed) John Sutton, H. S. Sprout, T. C. Miller, James T. Sutton, Jos. J. Weber, H. G. Conrad, Edward Ivory, Joseph A. Krise, Mrs. B. Wills, John McDermitt, Joseph Sutton, August Shoffner, Theodore Storm, Alex. Ivory, John Geuk, Jacob Eckentode, Phlip A. Gray, Geo. M. Sanker, D. M. Kratzer, Henry J. Conrad, William Moran, Geo. P. Krug, Chas. Johnston, John E. Mansfield, Francis H. Basal, James H. Maloney, John Katus, Geo. Seymore, Bridget Tomlinson, Mrs. Albert Rhoa, G. B. Moyers, Josephine Huffman, Frank Feight, Dr. W. H. Summerville, Simon P. McMullen and John McCoy, Mrs. Cornelius Sutton. May 1, 1897 1 yr

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Assigned estate of James C. Ruch of Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., and G. R. Eppley, of the city of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., trading and doing business as Ruch & Eppley, in the Fourth ward of the City of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., having executed a deed of voluntary assignment of all their partnership property in trust for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said Ruch & Eppley are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay with
JAMES M. RUGH, Assignee.
R. E. CRESSWELL,
WATSON & KENNER, } Attorneys.
June 4, '97. 6t.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., of March term, 1897, No. 42
Michael Luther vs. Agnes Luther.
And now, to wit, June 14, 1897, on motion of M. H. Stephens, Esq., attorney for petitioner, Harry Doerr, Esq., appointed a commissioner to take testimony BY THE COURT.

Take notice, that in pursuance of the above appointment, I will sit at my office, Room No. 6, Alma Hall, Johnstown, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1897, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper. HARRY DOERR,
July 16, '97 3t. Commissioner.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Diehl and wife, of Portage borough, by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred to the undersigned all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. ALLISON,
Assignee of Albert Diehl and wife.
Portage Pa., July 1, 1897. 1t 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Conrad Carl, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned by the Orphans' Court, notice is given to all persons indebted to said decedent to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
LUKE CARL,
Administrator, P. O. 1908 Thirteenth Ave.,
J. F. McKENRICK, Atty., Altoona
Ebensburg, Pa. June 4, 97. 6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Susan A. Skelly, deceased, late of Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, etc., of said County of Cambria, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM SKELLY, Gallitzin, Pa.
JAMES SKELLY, Portage, Pa.
June 29, 1897. 2 9t.

JOHN F. STRATTON'S

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.
811, 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York.

WESTON'S
COMPLETE : STORE,
GALLITZIN, PA.

Offers in variety of stock, quality and prices, the greatest inducements for Cash or strictly fancy Produce to be found within 30 miles.

We Buy All Heavy Goods in Car-Lots.

DRY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
Salt,
FIELD SEEDS,
GROCERIES,

We have a large outlet for Fine Color, Worked Solid
FRESH BUTTER,
Fresh Clean Eggs, Choice Clean Vegetables, etc., etc.

We will not buy unclean eggs, or Butter that is soft and white, no matter how clean or fresh, as we cannot sell them, and we believe a fair understanding is only just to the persons who take care and expense to produce the best results. A poor horse does not bring the price of a good one, even if he sells at all. Why should produce? Occasionally markets will be overcrowded, even with good goods or produce. We handle
CHOICE STOCK
Whenever Possible.

This space will keep you in touch with our store by quoting prices and describing goods. **WE WANT YOUR TRADE. VISIT OUR STORE.** We can save you money on heavy goods and give you very low prices all through this great store.

W. H. WESTON, - - - - - GALLITZIN, PA.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.
DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

QUINN'S
CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN,

Offers the Greatest Advantages to shoppers in Ebensburg and vicinity. We are the Grand Central Depot for Dry Goods, Millinery, Laces, Furs, Cloaks and Suits. Samples sent on application.

THOSE PEOPLE
Who Have Been Longing For
Warm Weather

surely got enough of it last week. Then everybody was wondering why it didn't rain and cool the air.

Well, it made a demand for Summer Goods, such as Thin Coats, Light Underwear, Straw Hats, Lawns and all kinds of Thin Dress Goods. It was just the kind of weather we wanted to thin out our stock of Summer Goods. We sold quite a lot and have a supply left for the next hot spell. When you want a Dress Suit of Cothes we want you to look over our stock as we have a good assortment at all prices, from $5.00 for an all-wool Dress Suit which you want to see, and for $8 or $10 we can surprise you. In fact we are surprised ourselves to find what a nice suit we can suit you for that amount.

Clothing is certainly Cheap, and we are satisfied with a Small Profit. We have ordered our Fall Stock to arrive in August, but in the meantime come in and see what we can do for you We take pleasure in showing you our goods whether you wish to buy or not.

Barker Bros.

Spring Announcement!

We can now show you the best assortment of Fine Spring Clothing in Cambria county and at prices that will surprise you. Men's all-wool Suits from $5 up. Children's all-wool Suits from $1 to $5. No matter whether you are lean or fat, short or tall, we can fit you Our increasing business compelled us to enlarge our room and we have also increased our stock. We can now show you a much larger assortment of fine goods than ever before. Our this season's clothing has been made especially for us and is equal to any merchant tailor's make. Our Gents' Furnishing Stock was never so complete. We also carry the best line of Shoes in Cambria county. A visit to our store will convince you that the best place in the county to buy well-made, nice fitting Clothing, Gents' Furnishings and Shoes is with us.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

There's Pleasure
And satisfaction in a good cooking appliance, one that is a good baker and a perfect roaster.

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Are made in all styles and sizes, with a view of meeting every want of the housekeeper at moderate cost. They have all the latest improvements, and are made of the best material, and by the best workmen. They have many good points not found in other stoves.

We simply claim for the CINDERELLA what we can prove—no more. Judge for yourself.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Sold by the following dealers:
EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrick. HASTINGS—I. L. Binder. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. LILLY—F. C. George. SOUTH FORK—N. S. George & Son. CRESSON—Cresson Stove Store. [feb22.96]

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

STILL NOT AGREED.

Nothing Important Decided by Tariff Conferrees.

STRUGGLE OVER WOOL AND SUGAR.

All Schedules Will Remain Open Until the Final Agreement—Proposals of Each Side on Wool Duties—Penrose Telegraphed For Carpet Men.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The representatives of the two house of congress, in the conference on the tariff bill, have been working hard on the sugar and wool schedules, and the best information obtainable is that a final agreement was not reached upon either.

Senator Platt (N. Y.), who has been absent most of the time since the bill went into conference, returned and was in close conference much of the time with Senator Quay.

At one time the senate and house conferrees separated, the house men repairing to the ways and means committee room. It was generally believed that this action on the part of the house men was for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy on sugar, but they declined to give out any information.

Contrary to published reports it is positively asserted that the sugar schedule has not been agreed upon and in fact that all the big questions before the conference which have seemingly been settled are only tentatively agreed to, one side or the other insisting that they shall be held open.

Nothing will be finally closed so far as the matters of importance are concerned until all have been decided upon and the conferrees are ready to come to a complete agreement.

It is believed that the wool schedule can be settled whenever other matters have reached a stage for final adjustment. The senate conferrees are ready to compromise the differences on first and second class wools by making them both dutiable at 11 cents and a compromise on third class wools has been suggested by house members of the conference, concerning which they express the hope that it will be satisfactory to both the woolgrowers and the carpet manufacturers, but this is not assured.

This compromise proposition looks to fixing a rate of 8 cents a pound on all wools of a value less than 10 cents a pound; of 8 cents on wool valued at more than 10 and less than 13 cents a pound and of 8 cents on that above 13 cents a pound in value. This proposition was submitted to the representatives in the senate of both the woolgrowers and the carpet manufacturers and both sides took the matter under advisement. Senator Penrose, representing the carpet men, telegraphed for some of them to come to Washington for conference.

The attempt of some of the house conferees to secure an increased rate on skirted wools has failed. The question of jute, jute bagging, burlaps, cotton hanging and cotton ties, which the senate placed on the free list, is still causing much trouble. The house conferrees insist that these items shall go back on the dutiable list, and the senate conferrees plead that if they are put back delay must be the result in the senate.

If the conferrees can reach a complete agreement by Friday, one of them said he would be more than satisfied.

OUR INTERESTS IN HAWAII.

Beardslee's Instructions Broad Enough to Cover Any Emergency.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Bennington, now on the California coast, is being fitted out to take the place of the old cruiser Marion at Honolulu. Though there has been talk of sending the battleship Oregon to Honolulu to reinforce the Philadelphia, it is said, at the navy department that no such orders have been issued and it is more probable that she will be kept in the neighborhood of San Francisco in perfect condition and ready for sea orders at short notice. Admiral Beardslee will soon be relieved at Honolulu by Admiral Miller, if the latter now on his way home from England on the Brooklyn does not ask to be relieved of his orders in view of his daughter's recent death.

It is said Admiral Beardslee has not been sent any orders recently. When he went out to Honolulu he was charged to maintain the status quo there, having in mind the fact that the president intended to submit an annexation treaty. That was before there was any idea that Japan would lodge a protest, and, though the admiral's orders hold good at this time, this explanation, it is believed, will divest the fact of any hostile meaning towards Japan.

FOUNDER CLARK'S MESSAGE.

The Great Work Done by the Christian Endeavor Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—"The international Christian Endeavor convention of 1897 will pass into history as in some respects the greatest and most memorable of all its 15 predecessors.

"An attendance of more than 40,000, a registration of over 26,000 actual Christian Endeavorers, which is equal to an attendance of 80,000 in any large eastern city, when we remember that half the attendance cross the Rocky mountains in order to reach the convention.

"But better far than the numbers and more worthy of note was the spirit of the convention; its earnestness, its genuine ring, its high spiritual qualities.

"It brought a blessing to California; it will leave a blessing to California; it will leave a blessing behind it and all the delegates will take a blessing home with them as they scatter to the remotest parts of the world."

The above message was written for the Associated Press by the founder and leader of the Christian Endeavor movement, Rev. Francis E. Clark.

THESE BILLS BECAME LAWS.

A Number of New Measures Signed by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, July 14. — Governor Hastings has signed these bills:

Extending the fire escape law to buildings used in whole or in part for offices not of fireproof construction.

Requiring a license to be taken out by transient practitioners who practice medicine gratuitously or advertise, as well as those who practice for a valuable consideration.

Increasing the penalty for fraudulent and illegal voting and aiding and abetting the same.

Authorizing the trustees of the Central Normal school to place a mortgage of $50,000 on the buildings and grounds.

Amending the compulsory education act increasing the age within which children may be subject to its provisions to 16 years, etc.

Making an appropriation to the soldiers' orphan schools.

The Miners Again Refused.

WHEELING, July 14.—Another attempt has been made by Receiver Bliekensderfer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad and Pittsburg Coal company to start its mines at Dillonvale and Long Run, where the deputy marshals were stationed last week. The management offered steady employment, but the men declined to work, except at the 60-cent rate.

Riot Among Miners.

DANVILLE, Ills., July 14.—Striking Belgian miners have attacked negro miners here. They also attacked a train carrying miners. Many shots were exchanged, one man is reported killed.

A REMINDER TO PINGREE.

An Incident of the Republican League Clubs Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—The National Republican League convention has a fair attendance of delegates for an "off year" in politics. Nearly all the states are represented, although the quotas of delegates are small in several instances. The absence of party leaders who are prominently identified with the administrative and legislative departments of the national and state governments is a conspicuous feature. The younger people are present.

The radical partisanship of the league men was illustrated in the fact that Mayor Maybury, a Democrat, was not invited to offer welcome to the delegates, Colonel H. M. Duffield having been selected instead by the local committee. In his address of welcome Governor Pingree voiced his well-known opposition to favored corporations, while Colonel Duffield, who followed, took occasion to remind the governor, who had said that the hope of the country was in the people, that "the hope of the people is in the Republican party," and that, while it was easy to arouse a handclap against corporations, that the country could not live without them. The addresses of President Woodmansee and President Dingley of the Michigan League, son of the chairman of the ways and means committee, were enthusiastically received, and the convention adjourned early for the first day.

Last night's massmeeting in the convention hall was entertained for the most part by extemporaneous speeches, Senators Hanna and Thurston and some of the others scheduled to appear, not being present.

The contest for the league presidency goes merrily on. Crawford of Kentucky and Fleitz of Pennsylvania each professes confidence in his election, while Pollasky of Chicago asserts he is still in the race, notwithstanding the Illinois delegation is not giving him united support.

The following telegram from President McKinley to President Woodmansee was read:

"I offer through you my heartiest congratulations on the tenth annual convention of the Republican League and my continued best wishes for the increased usefulness and prosperity of this worthy organization."

Today is also being held the convention of the Republican College League.

PERSUADED TO STRIKE.

Schick Miners Went Out Without Being Forced—Eastern Ohio Situation.

WHEELING, July 14.—The expected trouble at the Schick mines, just west of Bellaire, across the river, on account of the men there continuing at work at the 60-cent rate contended for by the strikers, did not occur. Large delegations of miners were to have met at Neff's siding to take action, but events that transpired made such a meeting unnecessary. Secretary Lewis of the Ohio miners organization, went to Schick's mine and addressed the working men. They listened to his arguments and have joined the strike. Manager Turnbull objected to the presence of Lewis on the company's property and for a time there was a prospect of trouble then and there, but Mr. Turnbull saw how things were going and said he did not care if his men did quit. These mines supply Baltimore and Ohio engines with fuel. The company will now be compelled to get its fuel from West Virginia, as Schick's was the only mine in Eastern Ohio that was running this week.

Matters are quiet in the mining districts along the three big coal carrying roads in Eastern Ohio. So far the operators have made no move toward running the mines with imported labor, which it has been said would be used in the event of the prolongation of the strike, and the strikers have not yet molested any of the coal trains passing through to the lakes from the Fairmont (W. Va.) field. Ex-United States Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia has been in Wheeling accompanied by Mr. Fickinger of the Monongah (Fairmont) mines. Their mission here is said to be to confer with Ohio consumers of coal who are drawing heavily from the West Virginia mines now being operated. They say that the strike has not yet reached Fairmont and do not anticipate that the efforts of the United Mine Workers' organizer to bring the men out will be successful.

NO ARBITRATION.

The Miners Refuse to Consider It—DeArmit's Terms.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The arbitration commissioners held a meeting at the Sevenue Avenue hotel yesterday, which was attended by W. P. DeArmit, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company.

The United Mine Workers are paying no attention to the board of arbitrators.

The very fact that operators are willing to arbitrate the strike makes the miners hold aloof from the proposition. The miners say that 69 cents a ton is not living wages and any operator who is human will not hesitate to grant it.

Mr. DeArmit said:

"If the operators of the Pittsburg district will abolish their company stores; use a uniform screen, give honest weight, 2,000 pounds of coal for a ton; pay cash every two weeks, I will leave it to any committee to settle the price of mining and pay it, no matter how high, providing all my competitors pay the same price. Unless these conditions can be brought about I will not agree to abolish the contract with my men, nor can I afford to do so."

A number of Pittsburg operators have said they will not stand idly by and see West Virginia steal their contracts and they are preparing to start their mines and call on the governor for aid in operating them, in case any attempt is made to molest the workmen.

MAY FORCE ANNEXATION.

Any Hostile Move of Japan Will Settle the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There is no uneasiness among the friends of the annexation of Hawaii in congress about the situation. Neither the attitude of Japan nor the persistent opposition of the sugar trust, it is believed, can weaken the position of the administration.

The foreign relations committee of the senate is to meet today and Senator Davis, the chairman of the committee, said that he was going to try to secure a favorable report on the Hawaiian treaty at that meeting if a quorum could be obtained.

It is not the present expectation that the treaty of annexation will be taken up at this session, but a situation exists which may hasten the matter. It is believed that if the attitude of Japan toward Hawaii becomes more threatening it will force annexation at once, though the friends of annexation will not be in haste, unless developments render speedy action necessary.

MINERS WILL SUE.

They Want Damages For Allegations In W. & L. E. Receivers' Petition.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 14.—Attorneys have been engaged by some of the men mentioned in the petition recently presented to Judge Taft of the United States court at Cincinnati, in which it was alleged that they were threatening the property of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad company and the Wheeling and Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal companies.

It is their intention to sue for damages, they claiming that they did nothing of the character alleged. The result of the petition was the ordering of deputy United States marshals to Dillonvale.

Murder In the First Degree.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Philip Hill, who shot and killed George Lawrence near Cheswick, was found guilty of murder of the first degree. The jury was out four hours.

TWO CUBAN VICTORIES

Troops Under Garcia Routed the Spaniards.

GENERAL WANTS TO RULE CUBA.

He Is One of the Candidates For the Presidency In the Election Now Proceeding—The Result Will Be Known In September.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 14.—Twelve Cubans, the last survivors of an insurgent camp in the province of Camagua, have reached Rio Nuevo in an open boat. They were in a terrible condition of exhaustion.

They deny that Gomez is dead.

"The revolution," said Morena, one of the party, "is principally confined at the present moment to the Orient and Camagua provinces.

"The Spanish are in possession of one or two small places, but they suffer very severely from the want of food and ammunition. Their camps are decimated by sickness and numbers are deserting every day to join the ranks of the insurgents.

"They are afraid to venture far, as their forces are so small, and it is only when a column reinforces them that they make a sally in search of supplies."

A battle, according to the castaways, was recently fought at Camagua in which the insurgents under General Garcia were completely successful over almost double their number.

The Cubans captured much supplies and secured also a large number of rifles, with several cases of ammunition.

The town of Iguana was also the scene of a terrible conflict, but General Garcia and his troops were again victorious. After driving out the Spaniards with great loss they took possession of the town.

Dr. Vieta of the party says that the Cuban troops are in good health and have good supplies of food and ammunition. All are well armed and the principal difficulty is to keep them in clothes.

The election of a president was commenced in the month of May, and there has been a genuine display of patriotic feeling on the subject among the Cubans. The result will not be made known until September. The candidates are General Garcia, General Masso and Seymour Cupole. Dr. Hernandez is also among the nominees.

AN EXCITING FIRE.

Crazy Man Tried to Prevent His Children Being Saved—Two Dead.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A fire which broke out in the baker shop of Edward Manzer, in Jersey City, so filled with smoke the apartments and halls above the bakery that it was difficult to breathe.

William Zeigler had been ill and the flames and smoke drove him insane. He fought with the policemen when they attempted to rescue his children, who lay about the apartment unconscious from the effects of the smoke.

They held him and carried out the children. Then he jumped out the window and was probably fatally injured, but dashed back into the building and was captured and sent to a hospital.

Four of Zeigler's children were carried out, one being dead. The others were sent to a hospital.

Policeman Bunnell fainted and was carried into the hospital, where it was found that his neck and arms were burned. He was also suffering from the inhalation of smoke.

Mrs. Zeigler jumped from a window and may die.

Sadie Campbell, 13 years old, was prostrated by smoke and was found by a policemen in her bedroom. Her face and hands were badly burned and her recovery is doubtful.

Bertha Zeigler died at the hospital from the effects of burns and smoke.

BANK DIRECTORS ACCUSED.

A Petition In Court, Which if Sustained, Would Clear Cashier Gardner.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 14.—Judge Bailey of Huntingdon has heard a petition in this city, presented by the heirs of James C. Gardner, for permission to examine the books of the Second National bank of Altoona. James C. Gardner was on the bond of defaulting Cashier Harry Gardner, and the bank is trying to collect from his estate.

The petition alleges that Cashier Gardner is no defaulter, but that the bank's shortage was caused by legitimate losses and that the changes in those books were made with the knowledge and consent of the directors for the purpose of deceiving the bank examiner. The judge reserved his decision.

A LAKE OF OIL

As High Grade as Pennsylvania Found In Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 14.—Some gold prospectors, several months ago, ran across, in Alaska, what seemed to be a lake of oil. It was fed by innumerable springs and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle and tests proved it to be of as high grade as any ever taken out of Pennsylvania wells.

A local company was formed and experts sent up. They have returned on the steamer Topeka, and their report has more than borne out first reports. It is stated there is enough oil and coal in the discovery to supply the world. It is stated that the Standard Oil company has already made an offer for the property. The owners have filed on 8,000 acres.

Why Millionaire Creede Suicided.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—Nicholas C. Creede, the millionaire mine owner, after whom the town of Creede, Colo., is named, has committed suicide with morphine at his home in this city because his wife, from whom he had separated, insisted upon renewing their marital relations.

Refused to Pardon the Youngers.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—The state board of pardons has refused to pardon the Younger brothers, the famous robbers.

Swallow's Conviction Sustained.

HARRISBURG, July 14.—Judge Simonton has overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. S. C. Swallow, convicted of libeling Captain John C. Delaney, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, in The Pennsylvania Methodist, of which he is the editor. The motion for an arrest of judgment was also overruled. The case will be taken to the superior court.

Tried to Dynamite a Tunnel.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 14.—A dastardly attempt has been made to blow up the Ray's Hill tunnel, on the East Broad Top railroad with dynamite. The tunnel was badly damaged, but traffic was but temporarily impeded. A reward of $500 is offered for the culprit.

Tried to Kill a Guard.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 14.—Charles Berwick, an inmate of the Huntingdon reformatory, from Philadelphia, has made a murderous attack on guard H. S. Smith, inflicting a knife wound in the latter's right cheek which required 20 stitches to close.

Giving Poor Children Pleasure.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 14.—Three coaches of children of the New York Tribune fresh air fund have been assigned to different families throughout the county for a two-weeks' visit. A greater number will be entertained next year.

REDUCED ARMOR PLATE PRICE.

A Lively Debate In the Senate Occurred Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The price to be paid for armor plate for the three new battleships now in course of construction has been the theme of an extended and, at times, lively debate in the senate. An amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to restricting the price of armor plate to $300 per ton, or $125 less than the amendment reported by the committee and recommended by the navy department as the minimum rate acceptable to the armor contractors.

Another amendment inserted in the bill directs the secretary of the navy to investigate as to the establishment of a government armor factory and to report to the next session of congress.

During the debate Mr. Hale urged that the failure to equip the battleships with armor would humiliate the United States in the eyes of the world, and would lessen our naval power at a time of possible foreign complication. After inspecting the armor amendments, the deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures, was passed.

SEVERE WORDS FOR RHODES.

He Is Condemned For His Part In the Transvaal Raid.

LONDON, July 14.—The parliamentary South Africa commission that has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid has agreed upon its report.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a summary of the conclusions of the committee. The report will express an emphatic opinion that, whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal.

A heavy responsibility, according to the report, remains with Rhodes, despite the fact that at the last moment Dr. Jameson invaded the Transvaal without Rhodes' direct sanction.

WAITING ON THE TARIFF.

The President Still Determined to Recommend a Currency Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Because some of the details of the order were not complete Secretary Bliss was unable to lay before the cabinet his proposition to revoke the order made by President Cleveland closing some of the pension agencies.

The currency commission message did not cause any discussion, because it is now understood that the president is settled in his determination to send it to congress and only awaits notice from the party leaders as to the time when this can be done without interfering with the program arranged for the disposition of the tariff bill.

MRS. REINEMAN CONFESSED.

Turned State's Evidence and Testified Against the Costa Rican.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Mrs. Eugenia Reineman, formerly of Pittsburg, was the star witness when the examination of the alleged Costa Rican counterfeiters, Derequesus Louis Hausman, Mrs. Betsy Chevin, Frederica Mora and Herman Dohn, were resumed before United States Commissioner Shields. Mrs. Reineman is also under arrest as one of the counterfeiters and has turned state's evidence.

She told all she knew about the alleged counterfeiting of $1,000,000 worth of notes of the Bank of Costa Rica at San Jose to assist a revolution to overthrow President Yglenias and the government of Costa Rica. Mora was to be the new president of Costa Rica in the event of the success of the revolution.

The bills were counterfeit and she saw them in Derequesus' possession.

Tangier Has Probably Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Admiral Selfridge from Tangier has reported the sailing of the Raleigh from that port for Gibraltar. His message did not refer to the difficulty with the Moorish officials, which called the San Francisco and the Raleigh to Tangier, so it is assumed that it has been adjusted.

Big Failure In New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Decker, Howell & Co., bankers and brokers of this city, have assigned with no preferences, liabilities not stated. This firm was one of the largest brokerage houses in the street. They failed for $12,000,000 three years ago and paid out in six months.

Senator Harris at Rest.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The remains of the late Senator Isham G. Harris have arrived in Memphis, have laid in state in the First Methodist church and were interred in Elmwood cemetery.

Epworth Leaguers Reach Toronto.

TORONTO, July 14.—Decorations are going up to speak Toronto's welcome to the Epworth League, whose advance guard have already reached the city. It is estimated that when the big convention is called to order tomorrow morning 15,000 visitors will be here.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 13.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@80c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; spring wheat, 77@78c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow year, 32½@33c; No. 2 shelled, 31½@32c; high mixed shelled, 30@3 c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25@.25½c; No. 2 do, 24½@24c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@23½c; light mixed, 22@23.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, 11.00@11.50; No. 2, $9.00@9.50. No. 1 clover, mixed, $8.0@8.50; packing, $6.0 @6.50. No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay, $12.0 @13.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live large spring chickens, 5 @5c per pair; small, 25@30c; large old chickens, 50@60c per pair; small, 35@40c; ducks, 4 @6 c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Spring chickens, 18@20c per pound; old chickens, 9@10c; ducks, 15@16c; turkeys, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 16½@17c; extra creamery, 16@16½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@14½c; country roll, 8@9c; low grade and cooking, 5@6c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 8½@8½; Ohio, full cream, new make, 7½@ 7¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limberger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 10½@11c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 9½@1 c

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 9½@9¾c; in a jobbing way, 11c; selected fancy stock, 11½@12c.

PITTSBURG, July 13.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, 50 cars on sale; market dull on heavy grades; prices 10c lower; today run light, market steady. We would quote prices as follows: Extra, $4.8 @4.90; prime, $4.60@4.80; good, $4.40@ 4.55; tidy, $4.10@4.30; good butchers', $4.0 @ 4.20; fair, $3.75@3.90; common, $3.20@3.50; heifers, $3.00@4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $2.0 @3.5); common to good fat oxen, $2.00@3.75; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts light on Monday; market fairly active; today arrivals light; quality poor; market slow. We quote these prices: Prime pigs, $3.80@3.85; best mediums and good Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; common to fair, $3.65@3.70.; heavy, $3.50@3.55; roughs, $2.25 @3.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light on Monday, 12 cars on sale; market 10c higher on sheep; weak on lambs; today receipts light, market steady. We quote as follows: Choice, $4.05@4.10; good, $3.90@4.00; fair, $3.40 @3.55; common, $2.00@3.25; spring lambs, $4.25 @5.50; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, June 13.

HOGS—Market dull at 3.00@3.50.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.0@3.50. Lambs—Market dull at $3.50@5.25.

NEW YORK, July 13.

WHEAT—Spot market firm.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 33½c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 22¼c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 10@11c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 10@12c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8½@8¾ per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep weak; lambs a little firmer. Sheep, $3.0@ 4.00; lambs, $4.85@5.75.

HOGS—Market higher at $3.80@4.80.

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On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous house hold game **Verba.**

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Don't you know that I can do your dental work a great deal cheaper than you can yet it done elsewhere?

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GOLD CROWNS AS LOW AS $5.00.

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